Wants.

WANTED—For a [illegible]

WANTED—To Railroad [illegible]

WANTED—One porter, [illegible]

WANTED—Three Dry Goods [illegible] Clerks. Must speak the German and English languages [illegible]

WANTED—Young ladies and [illegible]

WANTED—A lady who [illegible]

WANTED—Five good compo[sitors] [illegible]

WANTED—And no humbug! [illegible]

WANTED—A position as Book[keeper] [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as seam[stress] [illegible]

WANTED—A young lady, re[cently from New York City] [illegible]

WANTED—A girl for general housework, at 180 North Carpenter street.

WANTED—Occupants for two pleasant front rooms, with or without board [illegible]

WANTED—Man to canvass this city for a splendid work of art. [illegible]

WANTED—A competent girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family. Inquire at 178 West Washington street.

WANTED—To the Ladies. A [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class Tinner at E. W. LANDRETH'S, 170 South Clark [illegible]

WANTED—To inform the pub[lic] that Dr. E. F. COLLINS, the celebrated INDIAN PHYSICIAN, has returned to Chicago, and opened an office at 84 State street [illegible]

WANTED—A young lady of ex[perience] [illegible]

WANTED—Six good Stone Ma[sons] [illegible] Apply to E. CHAPIN, Contractor [illegible]

WANTED—A young man, re[cently] from Philadelphia [illegible]

WANTED—To Lumbermen. To [illegible]

WANTED—By an experienced Salesman, (German) [illegible]

WANTED—In a Banking Office, a competent Book-Keeper. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Book[keeper] [illegible]

WANTED—A good Family [illegible]

WANTED—A good Cook [illegible]

WANTED—A first class Bar[ber] [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, with or without board [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 worth of sec[ond] hand Clothing, Furniture [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Book[keeper] [illegible]

WANTED—Ten first-class Coa[t] [illegible]

WANTED—Tinners. Two or three good Tinners can find work at A. G. GARFIELD'S [illegible]

WANTED—A good furnished [house] [illegible]

WANTED—Hay wanted. Tight pressed Hay wanted for shipping [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man who [illegible]

WANTED—Employment.—$75 a month. [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman who [illegible]

WANTED—$60 a month! We want Agents at $60 a month [illegible]

WANTED—Agents, to sell goods [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $15 per [day] [illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A well-furnished front room [illegible]

TO RENT—A Cottage House [illegible]

TO RENT—A furnished room [illegible]

TO RENT—Cheap to a good tenant [illegible]

TO RENT—With board, a very [illegible]

TO RENT—Or for sale, a Plan[ing Mill] [illegible]

TO RENT—Hotel to rent or for sale [illegible]

TO RENT—Store on the corner [illegible]

TO RENT—A four-story Brick [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class [illegible]

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[illegible]
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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863. NUMBER 91.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

THE NEWS.

A pressure of telegraphic news in this issue from numerous points, engrosses all the space and time usually claimed for comments. We invite our readers to compare the TRIBUNE of this morning with the issues of less than three years ago, when half a column of telegraphic news was unusual, and a column a marvel.

From Rosecrans' army the word is passed "all's well," and Rosey evidently knows "what's o'clock," though he does not tell, for fear the enemy may steal time, [whereas] while what little we do receive, is encouraging. The rebel Wheeler got a severe set back day before yesterday from Gen. Crook, with a fair prospect of finding the affair final.

Gen. Blunt escaped Quantrell, but seventy-eight of his body guard were butchered in cold blood. The poor fellows did not display any great pluck, and it cost them their lives. Blunt is safe. The rebels in force threaten Fort Scott.

The news from the South via Memphis is full of interest. The Confederacy is [assailed] by intestine commotions that will cause the arch conspirators pale cheeks and foreboding. Only by the direst tyranny can they carry on the war, and the remedy itself has bred a restiveness that threatens to ruin all.

We have cheerful news from Ohio and Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Iowa, and our correspondents are so located that their dispatches deserve very great weight. We give the States in the order of the interest that attaches to them. In all of them there are badly scared snakes just now, with a prospect that on Tuesday next there will be dead snakes in plenty.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for this State, comprising that portion of the State reaching from Bloomington to Carlinville, north and south, and from the Wabash to the Mississippi River, east and west, is in session at Springfield. About 170 members, 80 visitors, and 15 local preachers were in attendance, of whom a full list we present elsewhere. The report of their proceedings yesterday, in our Springfield dispatch, includes an abstract of the rousing patriotic resolutions the body stand ready to adopt nearly unanimously. These clergymen may serve as a model. The same body is engaged in trying Rev. W. C. Blundell (of Livingston? Clark county, see list,) on the charge of being a Copperhead. These brethren dont say that a Copperhead cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven, (though the old original Copperhead made desperate attempts to get in—and failed,) but they do say he may do a great deal of harm in the church militant, and ought not to be set to watch the flock, lest peradventure men be led astray in an hour when their country needs them. Let Mr. Blundell be careful ly put through his paces, and if he stumble in loyalty, drop him.

An immense outrage was perpetrated yesterday. The myrmidons of the brutal despot and hyena at Washington invaded the cars at Richmond, Indiana, yesterday (they will find some of the same kind of vermin at the other Richmond), and dragged from under the palladium of our liberties and the American flag, nineteen harmless Illinoians, and arrested them on the spot. This interference with the rights of the people is defended on the [pitiful] plea that these martyrs were going to Dayton, Ohio, to vote for Vallandigham. They had revolvers, and smelt of bad whisky. They confessed their intention to vote in Ohio. Can our readers peruse this paragraph without measureless indignation? We rather think not. Where sleeps the sword? Where is Dick Merrick? Whose blood does he snuff now?

The news from Washington states that the President has completed his answer to the Missouri delegation, and that it will be promulgated to-morrow. Nothing is definitely known as to his decision, but the conjecture is ventured that he will urge lack of definiteness and point in the charges against Schofield and treat the matter by placing restrictions on Schofield and Gamble. Missouri, that was very sick with the rebellion, bids fair to be long and painfully convalescing in conservatism. Her hour of health will come by and by, but Gamble & Company will be discharged quacks before that time comes.

Three more of the wretched blacks, the Beecham murderers, expiated their crime at Columbus yesterday, and their less guilty accomplices have been sent to the Kentucky Penitentiary.

A few weeks since, immediately following the Lawrence massacre, a meeting was called at Bryan Hall, to take action for the relief of the sufferers, by rebel violence. How our citizens responded to the appeal, both in amount and mode of disbursement, is shown elsewhere in the report of Rev. Robert Collyer.

UNION MEETING AT CRETE.—A grand Union rally is to be held to-day at Crete, in Will county. Let all the people turn out, and testify their devotion to the Constitution and the Union as our fathers made it. William Bross, Esq., of the TRIBUNE, and other speakers, will address the people in English, and A. C. Hesing, Esq., of the *Staats Zeitung*, in German.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—The headquarters of the 19th army corps, under Gen. Franklin, and part of the 13th army corps, under Gen. C. C. Washburne, are at Camp Bisland, fifty miles from Brashear City. They have met no enemy as yet.

Foraging parties have gathered up large quantities of mules, horses, and cattle, but the plantations are generally deserted. The advance of the army was delayed on account of obstructions in Bayou Teche. These obstructions were blown up, and the bayou is now open for steamers to New Iberia.

On the 23d, a raid was made on the telegraph office situated opposite Donaldsonville, by a band of guerillas.

Fourteen men of the New York 14th cavalry and the telegraph operator, Mr. Allen, of Illinois, were captured. In consequence of this raid an expedition was set in motion to clear the country in that neighborhood. This expedition left Carrolton on the night of the 24th, by steamboat, about 1,000 men strong, under Brig. Gen. Burbridge. He reconnoitred the whole country to the Amite River, without meeting the enemy, and returned to Carrolton on the 26th, without casualty.

Lieut. Earl of the 4th Wisconsin, in command of forty cavalry, marched from Baton Rouge on the 29th ult., as far as the Comite River. He captured fourteen prisoners, among them were the notorious Col. Hunter and Capt. Perry, guerilla chiefs.

It is known that Gen. Logan (rebel) is on the east side of the Mississippi river, seven or eight miles below Morganzie Bend, with 2,500 men and four pieces of artillery, and is supposed to be marching to Liberty, Miss., where a rebel force is concentrating.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Late Expedition Successful.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck:

I have the honor to report that the expedition sent out on Sunday, under Gen. Wistar, [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

MATTERS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 9, 1863.

THE ILLINOIS M. E. CHURCH.

In the Illinois Methodist Conference to day the case of Rev. W. Blundell, charged with being a Copperhead and opposed to the country, was taken up, and a committee appointed to prefer charges against him.

Assistant Missionary of Ohio, Rev. Mr. Trimble, Secretary of the M. E. Church, addressed the Convention on the subject of missions. He gave a very flattering account of the progress of missions, and of the financial prospects of the Society. In 1860 the Society was forty thousand dollars in debt. In 1863 there was a surplus of $30,000. This year the increase in receipts over last is one hundred and twenty one thousand dollars.

The great question before the Conference to-day was the state of the country.

A series of highly patriotic resolutions were presented by the majority of the Committee. They declared,

Resolved, That the Conference recognizes the hand of God in the present war.

2. That a [illegible] of its cause is necessary to its suppression.

3. That we believe slavery is the primary cause of the rebellion, and that there can be no security for the Union and peace for the States as long as it is tolerated.

4. Endorses the Emancipation Proclamation, as not only justified by military necessity, but by the moral sense of the civilized world.

5. That in the signal victories gained by our arms since the enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation, we behold an indication of the approval of heaven on that measure.

6. That every citizen should abstain by word or deed from interposing obstacles in the way of the prosecution of the war, but to employ all the means God has given to assist in striking down the rebellion.

7. That the Providence of God in the events of the war declare plainly that he is compelling the nation to recognize the *manhood of the negro*, which the system of slavery has been endeavoring to crush out.

8. That it is a matter of great gratification to all Christians, that the President in all his official proclamations, recognizes so distinctly the efficiency of Christian faith, and the overruling hand of God in shaping the fortunes of our country.

9. That a man who withholds his hearty support from the Administration, may be justly suspected of want of sympathy with, and loyalty to the Government.

10. That they cordially approve of the policy of the Administration in the enforcement of the conscription act, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* touching offences against the Government.

Rev. Mr. Crane, of this city, offered a minority report. His resolutions do not endorse the Emancipation Proclamation, or any of the measures of the Administration. They denounce all secret societies, thus putting the Loyal Union League in the same category with the Knights of the Golden Circle. They leave slavery out, almost, if not altogether, and protest against inquiring into the causes of the war. This minority report of Mr. Crane was laid on the table, only fifteen or sixteen voting against such disposition of it. This may be considered a test vote. An interesting debate then took place, in which able speeches were made in favor of the majority report, by Messrs. McCoy, Shenn, Rember, Sample, and Andrews. The last two gentlemen were particularly pointed, loyal and patriotic, and the conference is decidedly with them.

Messrs Rock, Cartwright, Adams, Crane, and Rucker favored a more temporizing policy.

To-morrow the resolutions will no doubtless passed, probably not more than nine or ten votes will be given against them. This is a most important movement of this body, as some of the speakers said to-day its loyalty has heretofore been considered by other conferences as of an equivocal character. It represents a very important part of the State, in many portions of which there is much disloyalty.

I consequently consider the position the conference will undoubtedly assume as a great step gained in Central and Southern Illinois, in favor of freedom and loyalty, and against slavery and secession.

The Governor administers the oath of allegiance to the conference to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Masonic Grand Royal Arch Chapter elected the following officers to-day:

THE GRAND LODGE ELECTION.

M. E. [illegible] W. Hubbard, G. H. High Priest.
M. E. W. [illegible], Dep'y. Grand High Priest.
M. E. [illegible], Grand King.
M. E. O. H. Minor, Grand Scribe.
E. Comp. J. R. Mack, Grand Treasurer.
E. Comp. H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary.
E. Comp. [illegible], Grand Chaplain.
E. Comp. T. J. Wade, Grand Capt. of Host.
Comp. [illegible] C. Baker, Principal Sojourner.
Comp. G. W. Linnegar, Royal Arch Cap.
Comp. J. W. Downs, Grand W. of 3d Veil.
Comp. J. W. Small, Grand W. of 2d Veil.
Comp. J. W. Banker, Grand W. 1st Veil.
Comp. H. M. Richards, Grand Steward.
Comp. A. R. Robinson, Grand Tyler.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

Rev. Mr. Paddock, of Lawrence, Kansas, preached to-night in the Methodist Church on the Lawrence massacre. The reverend gentleman preached the funeral sermon over the bodies of one hundred of the members of his church in Lawrence, who left eighty five widows and nearly three hundred orphans behind them. His history of the tragedy is one of the most soul harrowing ever presented to an audience.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The Governor has to day ordered an election for judge in the 18th Judicial Circuit, on the 17th of November, in place of Judge Merriman.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

The track, rolling stock, right of way, and other appertenances of the Illinois River railroad were sold under a decree of chancery, in this city, on the 1st inst., the principal bondholders becoming the purchasers, for $400,000. Messrs. Arnold, Allen and Trowbridge represent $364,000 of the bonds, while only about $50,000 are in other hands. The route extends from Jacksonville to Peoria—that part from Virginia to Peoria being in operation. The purchasers intend to put the division from Virginia to Jacksonville under contract immediately, with a view to the early completion of the road through its whole length. The stockholders are also endeavoring to effect an arrangement with the Bureau Valley and Hannibal Road, to secure a through route to Chicago. The name of the road is to be changed to the Jacksonville, Peoria and Chicago Railroad.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Oct. 9, 1863.

The Assistant Provost Marshal General of this State received orders to-day to proceed with the draft on the 20th inst. In the meantime Gov. Swift has been authorized to raise a cavalry regiment for frontier service. The time of service of the mounted rangers now on the frontier expires in December, and a large part of them will undoubtedly re-enlist. As we have but 1,425 to raise, it is likely that they will all be secured by volunteering, and the State escape a draft.

The 9th regiment left for St. Louis via Chicago to-day.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 8.—Ramsey's treaty expedition is likely to fail, on account of the large price demanded by the Indians for their lands. They demand $160 in money and $63.60 1-3 in goods per head for fifty years. The demand of the Red Lake and Pembina tribes, combined, amounted to over $10,000,000. They will probably agree to take $20,000 for the right of way on Red River and over their lands. This is the offer made them.

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The *Herald* has the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 8.—During the last twenty-four hours, there have been indications of a collision between the two armies, but I doubt if any will speedily occur. Our forces now at the front thought, yesterday and the night before, that there was danger of an attack, and made preparations to meet it, but quiet has prevailed since.

The report telegraphed in the press from Washington that a rebel brigade occupied a position north of the Rapidan, is incorrect. Our forces have picketed the entire north bank of the river to its confluence with the Rappahannock, and a single rebel brigade or division would necessarily bring on a conflict.

The army has been paid off to September 1st. The best feeling prevails in the army and re-enlistments for five years are going on rapidly, and it is estimated that two thirds of the Army of the Potomac will re-enlist.

The [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

THE LATEST ADVICES FROM CHATTANOOGA.

GEN. CROOK WHIPS THE REBEL WHEELER AT FRANKLIN.

Kills 120, Captures 328 and 4 Guns.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1863.

All quiet here.

A few shots passed to-day, but no damage was done.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 9, 1863.

The following dispatch was received here to-day by Gov. Johnson, who kindly furnished me a copy:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Oct. 9.—Gov. Johnson: This morning I learn that Gen. Crook overtook Gen. Wheeler twelve miles to the right in the direction of Franklin, fought and whipped him, killing 120 of his men, capturing 328 prisoners and 4 pieces of artillery. The rebels are retreating closely pursued by our troops, with a fair prospect of capturing most of the men under Wheeler's immediate command. The rebels had divided their forces before Crook overtook them. How many Wheeler had with him is unknown. Yours, &c.

[Signed.] W. P. WOODRUFF, Gen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The *Republican* Extra says: The Government has advices from Chattanooga to the 6th. On the 5th, the rebel batteries opened on our position at a range of 3 and 3 7-10 miles. A dispatch from Rosecrans' headquarters of the 6th says: Not a man was injured by the rebel batteries yesterday. Other dispatches show the impregnable position of Rosecrans. There is no official information of the rebel statement that two of Rosecrans' pontoon bridges over the Tennessee have been carried away. Telegraphic communication has been restored between Nashville and Stevenson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1863.

It is ascertained that none of Gen. Rosecrans' very latest dispatches, which are to the evening of the 5th inst., mention anything relative to the situation in the locality of Chattanooga. All of them refer entirely to military details. The other dispatches, however, recently received by the Government, speak of events in that quarter, and are from Gen. Meigs.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Our Nashville correspondent says that but three buildings were burned by rebels at Shelbyville, Tenn., the Court House and two others. The town was plundered throughout, and some 1,000 prisoners are reported captured, but this is doubtful.

Major Lester, from the Confederate cavalry, captured Capt. Smith, of Sheridan's staff and 25 wagons, including 18 sutler's wagons and 487 mules, at Waldren's Ridge. 500 men were captured at McMinnville.

Guerillas are reported on the Louisville road. Fears are entertained that Gallatin or vicinity will be attacked. It is reported that Pillow is promoted to Major General in the Confederate service.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch, Oct. 8th, states: By the latest private advices from the South, it appears that Bragg's army has been reinforced since the battle of Chickamauga, by the following troops: one division from Richmond, commanded by Gen. Arnold Elzy; one from Western Virginia, commanded by Gen. Sam Jones; one from Petersburg and Weldon, commanded by Gen. Ransom; three brigades from Florida, commanded by Gen. Howell Cobb, and three famous batteries from Lee's army, viz: Cutts', Blodgett's and Walton's. In addition Bragg has his original army, consisting of D. H. Hill's and Polk's corps, besides four divisions from Mississippi and one division from Charleston, one division of Georgia State troops under Gen. Walker, one division from East Tennessee, seven divisions from Lee's army, 15,000 Georgia State militia under Wayne, 5,000 cavalry under Pillow, 15,000 cavalry under Gen. Wheeler, and 350 pieces of artillery. His whole force is estimated at 175,000. It is now represented that Joe Johnston's reserves at Rome, Resaca, Kingston, Coatesville and Etowah bridge, number 35,000.

The *Herald* has the following special:

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8.—Up to this time we have no news of especial importance regarding the doings of either our own forces or those of the enemy in the neighborhood of Chattanooga.

Railroad communication has not been resumed. The damage to the railroad is greater than was at first supposed.

Information has been received which goes to show that the enemy has divided his mounted forces engaged in the recent raid into several detachments, and these again into minor ones, and that such detached bands now infest the mountains and woods in those neighborhoods, thereby rendering common road travel dangerous to other than strong military commands.

Telegraphic communication was still interrupted to-day between here and Stevenson, Alabama. It is reported it will be O. K. again to-night.

I saw a gentleman to-day who was made prisoner by the rebel forces, when they were in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro. This gentleman says that the rebels intended to reach our railroad line some two days sooner than they did, but, owing to unfortunate causes and detention incident to moving their artillery, they were delayed, and had at last to make extra efforts to get up in time to cause their movements to be a surprise, or effect their object. He also says that the rebels admitted having failed to carry out in full success their main design, and they destroyed the railroad bridges as much to protect their retreat, and for the sake of doing some mischief, as they did from any consideration of interference with Rosecrans' supplies or reinforcements.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A Washington special to the New York *World* says:

The Government is once more in communication with Rosecrans.

Gen. Hooker was at Murfreesboro when Wheeler made his raid. Communications are about fully restored, and everything will go forward as usual.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* states that the recent rebel advance in Rosecrans' rear, proves to be an extensive reconnoissance to discover what forces were moving to the support of our army. It did not have in view, at least, such were not the results, any serious interruption of communication, which the rebels well knew would bring on an engagement which would end in serious defeat to them, a fact fully realized before their object was accomplished.

What little intelligence was gained by the rebels it is not proposed to state here. By this time the rebel cavalry will be back south of the Tennessee River; and from the preparations to keep open communications with Chattanooga, it is not believed that they will run the risk of penetrating so far within our lines.

Gen. Hooker, who was published a few days since as being at Nashville, has left that place, but not to command Burnside's forces, as was lately intimated. His position is entirely separate and independent.

On the whole, the officials here seem to be well pleased with the situation of Rosecrans' army. The day is now past for the rebels to crown Chickamauga with what possibly might have been a legitimate success. Rosecrans' Tennessee is forever ours.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

The War in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 9, 1863.

The steamers Atlantic and Commercial arrived this morning from below, but I am indebted to the agent of the Adams Express Company for files of Memphis papers to the afternoon of the 8th.

Augusta, Ga., and Selma, Ala., papers notice a late rapid decline of 300 or 400 per cent. in the price of gold for Confederate currency.

The Gas Company's engineer at Selma has been conscripted, and the city is in darkness. A petition was raised asking his release. There is not another man in the vicinity able to run the machine.

[illegible]

A conflict of authority has taken place between the State and Confederate authorities in Butler county, Ala., which has excited the people to frenzy. The town of Greenville is especially excited. The Provost Guard had been fired upon and one killed—the rest were captured. The one killed was one Smith, a tax collector.

Two companies of soldiers had been sent for to keep the citizens of Butler county in subjection.

Col. Cushman, a noted guerilla, captured at or near Fort Pillow, some three months since, and who has been in close confinement at Fort Pickering, Memphis, since, arrived to-day on the steamer Liberty, *en route* for Alton, where he is to be confined until finally disposed of. He is a small, active energetic man, and one of the most successful robbers and bushwhackers that ever infested Tennessee.

He will be carefully handled at Alton, as he has already once escaped, and will undoubtedly try to do so again.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 9—10 p. m.

The steamer Liberty, Annor, Master, with Memphis dates to the afternoon of the 7th, has just arrived.

The rebels endeavored to break the railroad communication with Memphis at Coldwater, six miles from Collierville, on the 6th. They were repulsed, but will doubtless try the same game soon again, and meet with the same treatment. They have already tried it at other points with no success.

The rebels under Lee, of Johnson's staff, are said to be concentrating near Columbus, Miss., where the Confederates have extensive iron and other manufactories, as well as some powerful military works of defence.

Gov. Brown, of Atlanta, Ga., has issued a proclamation protesting against the seizure of personal or private property for the use of the rebel Government, except in cases where the authority plainly emanates from headquarters. He calls upon the State to resist the impressment of property where such authority cannot be produced. Persons attempting such impressments to be committed to jail until a warrant is issued against them for robbery.

Late advices from Little Rock represent matters in a satisfactory condition. The railroad to Duvall's Bluff has not been interfered with. All necessary repairs have been made, bridges built, and station houses and watering places put up. Gen. Davidson has published an address to the soldiers. He compliments them upon having achieved two victories in one day. He hopes their valor will not be obscured by misdeeds; that no outrages upon defenceless inhabitants have stained their hands, and concludes by thanking his troops, and saying their conduct has more than repaid him for many anxious days and sleepless nights, and he has no desire for greater honor than to lead such men.

The Penitentiary was found without inmates, and is now used as a military prison.

Gen. Davidson's business office is located in the old Bank house, where Col. Caldwell, chief of staff, presides.

FROM FULTON.

The Campaign in Iowa.

GREAT MEETING AT FULTON

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FULTON, Ill., Oct. 9, 1863.

I have just listened to a two hours speech by Senator Grimes. It was delivered at Lyons, on the opposite side of the river. It was a candid, dispassionate, Union speech, in which he made an eloquent appeal to all parties to drop politics for the time being, and lend the Government a hearty support in its efforts to put down the rebellion. He briefly referred to the patriotic tone of the Union platform, and then took up the "Democratic," and showed its insincere, jesuitical and treasonable features. He dwelt at length on this point, and thoroughly dissected and clearly exposed the rottenness of the Byington abortion.

Senator Grimes spoke of the candidates of the two parties, and paid a high compliment to the two standard bearers for their bravery and military skill. He had a hand in the promotion of J. M. Tuttle from the Colonelcy of the 2d infantry to a Brigadier Generalship, and had supposed that the General was more radical in politics than himself, as the General had pretended to be for exterminating the rebels of the South, and the speaker could not go quite so far as that. But Gen Tuttle had fallen into the snare of bad men; his political advisers are of doubtful patriotism, and were merely using him, for the time being, for base ends. They do not expect to elect him, but they run him for the sake of saving the whole patriotic element of the Democratic party from sloughing off.

In a private conversation with Senator Grimes I learn that the prospects in all parts of the State are most cheering. Next Tuesday is election day, and you may prepare to have thunder from Iowa. She means to beat California and Maine—every thing but Vermont. A few counties will go Democratic, as usual. Mahony may be elected Sheriff of Dubuque county; but the State will roll up such a majority for Col. Stone as no other Governor of Iowa ever had. Kirkwood had about 15,000 two years ago; this year the majority for Stone will not stop at 20,000.

FROM CORINTH, MISS.

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 7, via CAIRO, Oct. 9.

Your correspondent, writing from Corinth, gives an account of the late fight at Sleydian's Bluff. Our force consisted of the 7th Illinois mounted infantry and 7th Kansas, and left Corinth on the 27th ult., commanded by Col. Rowett of the 7th Illinois. Two days brought the expedition to Fort Hooker, near Millie. They had a skirmish, and captured three of the enemy. That night one of our pickets was killed. The next day we got on the rebel Newsom's track, had a running fight twenty miles, capturing three more prisoners. On the 30th we reached Sleydian's Bluff. The rebels had crossed except a Major and twenty men, protected by one hundred comrades on the other side, but within musket range. Our men charged under a shower of bullets, drove the rebels away from the opposite side, and captured the Major and his men, with a loss of one man killed and two wounded.

FROM DUBUQUE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1863.

You will hear glad tidings from Iowa on Tuesday next. The Union men in this section were never so enthusiastic, nor the Copperheads so desponding, as now. The latter are distracted, and full half of them are disgusted with Tuttle. Northern Iowa will give Stone at least 10,000 majority.

In Dubuque county the Copperheads have split on D. H. Mahoney, their regular candidate for Sheriff, and the sore headed portion of them have nominated John Fortesque. Capt. Swivel, a gallant officer in the field, will probably be elected by the Union men. Mahoney was egged at Dyersville, in this county, yesterday, and driven out of the town, by his own party.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The transport Curlew, from Charleston Bar on the morning of the 6th, left Port Royal on the 6th, and towed the Weehawken to Charleston Bar. The Patapsco and Passaic are at Port Royal.

Gen. Gillmore is hard at work, but the navy is quiet.

The Baltimore *American's* correspondent, dating on the evening of the 5th, states that all is quiet, beyond an occasional firing from the rebel forts. Gillmore's preparations are nearly completed, and active operations will soon be commenced.

"HELP FOR VAL."

A CHICAGO PARTY COMES TO GRIEF.

Who is Webster Cassel of Chicago.

The Way They Hope to Carry Ohio.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9, 1863.

The Provost Marshal at Richmond, Indiana, arrested nineteen persons this morning, *all armed with revolvers, en route for Dayton, to vote for Vallandigham*. After their arrest, two of the party confessed the facts and stated that many more were expected to follow. They came to Richmond by different routes, and each had in his possession a rough map showing the different railroads leading through Indiana, to Dayton, Ohio.

The leader of the party first gave his name as John Brown, but afterwards said it was Webster Cassell, and that they all hailed from Chicago, Ill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1863.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

There is fighting again at and near Harper's Ferry, this time on but a small scale. Imboden has a camp near Winchester, with 250 men, from which he operates. On Monday there was a skirmish between a scouting party from Capt. Mears' company of Maryland Home Guards, and a company of Imboden's men, resulting in the repulse of the former, with one killed, three wounded and ten or twelve prisoners. On Tuesday the rebels picketed the road within two miles of Harper's Ferry. On Wednesday night the garrison of Harper's Ferry being alarmed, sallied out and Capt. Somers' company of cavalry fell into an ambuscade. The Captain and ten men were killed, an equal number wounded and the rest captured. Before the rest of the cavalry could catch them the rebels had escaped.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary Chase is making a hurried visit home to vote against Vallandigham. He leaves this evening and will be in Cincinnati on Monday.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The stoppage of exchanges of Surgeons is in consequence of the rebel detention of one named Dr. Rucker, on pretense that there were charges against him. Rebel surgeons were of course retained as hostages for him, and the rebels retaliated.

A CANARD REFUTED.

The absence of clerks who wish to vote in Ohio and Pennsylvania has not affected public business, as the Copperheads charge, in the slightest. Their fellows from other States do double work.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following list of National Banks which have received certificates to October 8th is official:

States.	Banks.	Capital.
Maine	1	$ 100,000
New Hampshire	2	200,000
Massachusetts	2	300,000
Connecticut	2	250,000
New York	14	1,840,000
New Jersey	2	120,000
Pennsylvania	20	1,691,500
District of Columbia	2	550,000
Illinois	3	200,000
Indiana	8	1,400,000
Iowa	5	300,000
Michigan	5	300,000
Ohio	21	4,488,000
Missouri	1	300,000
Wisconsin	2	372,000
Total No. Banks and capital	103	$12,632,800

THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

The President has finished his reply to the Missouri-Kansas delegation, and it is now being copied, and will probably be given to Chairman Drake to-morrow. No knowledge as to its conclusions is entertained. Kansas men hope their petition, to be set off as a separate Department, will be granted. There is little reason to expect the removal of Schofield, but his opponents hope the President will issue such imperative orders to him and Gamble, as shall lead to reform. The President has promised that the Missouri election, this fall, shall be carried out with fairness and freedom.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: Notwithstanding the denial of the Washington press, it is a fact that for ten months past the question of a settlement of the difficulties between the North and South, has been under consideration in Washington and Richmond. (BOSH).

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: The *Herald's* statement that a peace proposition has been introduced in the Washington Cabinet is denied by the very highest authority. The *Tribune* also says: If we may trust the intelligence from Richmond, the rebel leaders are not only providing Bragg with reinforcements, but are also sending him large siege material. During the last two weeks guns of extraordinary size and range have been sent him. It is thought to be their purpose to erect batteries on Lookout Mountain, which is said to in possession of the advanced guard of the rebels. It is thought that if these batteries reach Chattanooga, they would make the place untenable.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Gen. Sherman, commanding the 15th army corps, reports to headquarters that many of the best inhabitants of Mississippi are now clamoring for peace on terms acceptable to all who do not aim at the destruction of that part of the United States. He thinks also that no Federal army would be required to visit the interior of that State.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9, 1863.

Sedalia has been fortified with hay bales and is guarded by a force of artillery and infantry to prevent attack from the rebels. Jefferson City has been reinforced from this city, the provost guard duty and guarding military prison being done by enrolled militia, whose first night's work resulted in the escape of five prisoners.

The rebel force under Coffee and Shelby divided at Hermansville, Coffee going to Osceola, and Shelby to Warsaw. The bank deposits at Warsaw were saved.

The force moving on Fort Scott is said to be Cabell's. Coffee is, or was, with Shelby. They are gaining accessions from returned rebels and bushwhackers hourly, and unless checked, will do immense mischief in the next forty-eight hours. Refugees are pouring into the towns on the Pacific Railroad west of Jefferson City—even from Boonville. The movements on our side are active, but details are contraband.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 9th.—Information, received to day, contradicts the report of yesterday about the indiscriminate slaughter of citizens of Warsaw by rebels. The number of persons killed are now said to be twelve, while many think even this an exaggeration. It is impossible to get a true statement of either the lives lost or the property destroyed. The town has always been strongly secesh—it is, therefore, not probable that any great amount of damage was done.

The latest information places the rebels about twelve miles from Syracuse, on the Cole Camp Road, where, it is presumed, they will camp to-night. Their number is estimated at fifteen hundred, with two pieces of artillery.

Major Foster skirmished with their rear guard to-day, surrounding and capturing three prisoners.

The military authorities are using every means to protect the people.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 9, 1863.

The apathy which has existed up to this time among the Union people of this State, in regard to the coming State election, is about to be broken, and a vigorous canvass inaugurated. Judge Doolittle, Senator Howe, Hon. Mat. Carpenter, Hon. Jonathan E. Arnold, Hon. Levi Hubbell, J. R. D. Cogswell, and many other of the leading minds have entered heartily into the work, and will give it their whole attention until election day.

A number of rousing mass meetings will be held at important central points, while smaller meetings will be held in almost every school district in the State. It is the

intention of the State Committee to invite Gov. Yates, Hon. Richard Oglesby, Senator Trumbull, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, and other eloquent Illinoisans to address the people of Wisconsin at their larger meetings. The loyal men are very confident of carrying the State, even by the home vote, while the soldiers' vote will add seven to ten thousand to the home majority. The enemy are hard at work, but in a very quiet manner.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

Narrow Escape of Gen. Blunt—Barbarism of the Rebels.

Their Prisoners Murdered in Cold Blood.

8,000 Rebels Marching on Fort Scott.

The Town of Carthage, Mo., Burned.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 9, 1863.

Gen. Blunt escaped, and was met below Fort Scott by reinforcements, of which he took command and started in pursuit of Quantrell. I have received the following additional particulars concerning the attack:

The General was in advance of the wagons, and while waiting for them in the vicinity of Pond's camp, he noticed a body of 100 men advancing in line, who, being dressed in our uniform, he at first supposed belonged to Pond's command, on drill; while at the same time he had some suspicion that they were rebels. He had the escort formed in line, and the band and wagons were ordered to the rear, while he advanced towards them.

He had proceeded but a short distance when they fired on him, and at the same time he heard firing in Pond's camp. As he turned to give the order to fire he discovered the entire escort running from him. Seeing our men break, the enemy charged followed by about two hundred others from the timber. With the assistance of Major Curtis the General endeavored to halt and rally the escort, but only succeeded in detaining fifteen men. With these he turned on the enemy, who retreated. He followed them until they formed in force, when he halted with the determination of remaining until he could ascertain the fate of the escort and of Pond's command.

With a force of nine men he kept firing on their rear until they moved south, where he joined Pond's command, which he found safe, with the exception of a small loss in killed and wounded.

Capt. Todd, Quantrell's Adjutant, has arrived in Pond's camp, asking for an exchange of prisoners. He said they had a number of their force wounded, among them Colonel Shelby; also that they had Major Curtis and eleven of our men prisoners. The band Maj. was captured and all the boys were brutally shot through the head.

Quantrell's force came out of McDonald county, Mo. From Pond's report I learn that his camp was attacked while at dinner. Four of Pond's men were killed and three wounded. The whole number of killed from Gen. Blunt's escort of 100 men was seventy-eight.

Gen. Schofield has telegraphed here that a force of from 1,600 to 8,000 men under Quantrell, Coffey, Gordon and Hunter are marching on Fort Scott, and that he has ordered Col. Weer to move all the force he could raise to Fort Scott.

A special messenger from Gen Blunt has just arrived. He says the body of Maj. Curtis, son of Gen. Curtis, has been found. He was thrown from his horse, shot through the head, and evidently murdered after he was a prisoner, as well as all the rest. Lieut. Farr, of the 3d Wisconsin, was killed. A letter from Capt. Insice(?) to Capt. Tholon, dated Fort Scott, October 8, says there was a rebel force at Carthage this morning, which burned the town. All of Gen. Blunt's clerks, orderlies, and band, were shot through the head after being taken prisoners.

FROM CINCINNATI.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9, 1863.

Another outrage was committed by a gang of guerillas numbering about thirty men, at Owingsville, Ky., on the night of the 5th inst. They murdered seven Union soldiers who were in the town at the time, and pillaged several stores, to the amount of over $5,000. These outrages are becoming altogether too common in Kentucky. The whole of that State is infested by roving bands, and it is high time that some action was taken by the military authorities to prevent this frequent occurrence.

By dint of bands and fireworks, the Butternuts managed to gather together a good sized crowd to-night, who were addressed by Geo. E. Pugh and Geo. Pendleton, Congressmen from the 1st district of Hamilton county. Both Pugh and Pendleton endeavored to outlie each other. Pugh carried off the prize. He claimed 75,000 majority for the martyred exile, Vallandigham.

It is the acknowledged hope and desire of the Butternuts that Bragg will engage our gallant soldiers under Rosecrans, on Tuesday next, to keep them from voting; but even if such should be the case, it will make no difference, for Brough will be elected by home work.

Good news has been received from Warren county. She is good for 2,000 majority for Brough and the Union. The Provost Marshal of Richmond, Ind., to-day arrested twelve men, who had come all the way from Warren county, Illinois, to vote for Vallandigham. They had taken seats in the cars to come to this city when one made the remark that he had rather vote for Jeff. Davis than Abe Lincoln for President. On hearing the remark the Provost Marshal arrested them. On being searched seven revolvers, a quantity of lead, powder and caps were found on them.

They said they *had some over 400 miles to vote for Vallandigham*.

Only by such means do the traitors expect to elect their ticket. They can never do it by only fair ballots.

George Pugh, in his speech to-night, said that if elected he would call out the militia of the State and go and bring Vallandigham back.

Several Union meetings were held in this city to-day. The greatest enthusiasm was shown everywhere. The nearer election day approaches, greater seems the confidence of Brough men, and vice versa the butternuts.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1863.

The news from all portions of the State is cheering. Grimes, Kasson, Cole, Harlan, Wilson, and others, are stumping the State for the Union cause. All unite in saying that their meetings this fall have been the largest and most enthusiastic ever had in the State. Gains are reported from every quarter. In the southern border counties the gains for our ticket are immense. The counties in Central Iowa will more than double their majorities for the Union candidates.

The Copperhead candidates in this county, who came into the canvass with a great blow of trumpets, are demoralized and already beaten. There is no betting on the result, for the Copperhead supporters won't plank down the dust. Iowa treads heavy on snakes, and will keep step to the music of the Union.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Rumored Federal Victory at Lebanon.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Reports prevail of an engagement and Federal success at Lebanon, Ky., but particulars cannot be procured to-night.

FROM COLUMBUS, KY.

Execution of Three of the Beckham Murderers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ky., via CAIRO, Oct. 9, 1863.

The execution of three more of the negroes implicated in the barbarous massacre of the Beckham family, at Compromise Landing, some time since, took place here to-day. The proceedings were under the direction of Provost Marshal J. H. Williams, assisted by the Provost Marshal of Union City, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of all who witnessed them, and there was the usual attendance of soldiers and citizens.

The gallows used was the same described as being used by Major Rowley for the execution of the first batch of the same gang of murderers, last winter.

The military partaking in the ceremonies consisted of two platoons of the 18th Regular U. S. Infantry, and 14th Iowa regiment, and a detachment of the 2d Tenn. artillery (colored.)

The prisoners met their fate with the same coolness and stolidity that characterized their comrades on a previous occasion. Perfect quiet and order attended the entire affair. There was prayer, singing, then preparation of the fatal noose and its adjustment around the necks of the criminals, placing black caps over their heads, and cutting the cord fastening the drop, when the three colored men, Joseph Davis, Wade Dood, and Abraham Cole, were deprived of life, and in a few moments without apparent struggle, hung in mid air, ready for the coffin, grave and worms.

Bradly Jones, George Harris and H. Bridgewater, also employed in the murder of the Beckham family, had their sentence commuted to five years imprisonment each in the penitentiary at Nashville. They, with Benj. Robinson, as accessory to the same deed of blood, and who was sentenced to the penitentiary at Nashville for one year, left Columbus to-day *en route* for their place of confinement.

Capt. Williams was provided with suitable raiment with which to clothe the prisoners, by order of the commandant of the department.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Cheering Tokens from the Key Stone.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.

Pennsylvania is being thoroughly canvassed. The vote will be one of the largest ever polled. Among the prominent Union speakers are Gov. Morton of Indiana, Judge Shannon, Ex Gov. Noble, Gov. Randall, Gen. Busteed, J. W. Torrey. The speakers represent every State, even South Carolina. H. J. Raymond of the New York *Times*, is energetic for Curtin, and others leading Union men of New York are earnestly working for a loyal triumph to influence other State elections.

Immense meetings are in session at Reading, Chester, Pottsville and Lancaster. Gov. Curtin has canvassed the whole State, and is everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. Gen. Sigel is speaking for the Union. An attempt to mob him at Ashland, lately, was put down by the Germans.

Gen. McClellan is positively said to be for Curtin, a fact which will mend McClellan's popularity.

Woodward will run best in the interior, and has no chance in the city. The excitement generally equals that of a Presidential election.

A grand meeting is to be held in Independence Square to-morrow night, to be addressed by Gov. Curtin, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, ex-Governors Pollock and Johnson, Judge Shannon, Hon. J. C. Knox, Hon. John W. Forney, and Col. Matthews.

There will be a torchlight procession five miles long. It will be the event of the canvass.

The prospect for Curtin is excellent—15,000 Union majority is the honest estimate of the least sanguine. The army is known to be devoted to Curtin, and its home influence can hardly be over stated.

FROM CLEVELAND.

Aspects of the Campaign in Ohio.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9, 1863.

The meeting called for to-night was postponed in consequence of the failure of Gov. Dennison to arrive.

The meeting on Monday night will be a rouser. The public square will be illuminated and decorated, and many speakers will join in urging the people on to the earnest work of Tuesday.

Gen. Sigel was expected to pass through here to-night on his way to Erie, but did not come. He speaks in Pittsburgh to-night for Curtin, and will pass through here to-morrow morning on his way to Erie, where he speaks to-morrow. He will speak here on Monday. Thousands will gather to hear and see him. The Germans of the Western Reserve are all enthusiastic for Sigel and Sigel's cause.

There was some trouble at Akron yesterday. The Copperheads had a meeting, and the Vallandighammers of Middlebury Township, upon leaving their homes for Akron, filled their wagons with stones, &c., and supplied themselves with hickory clubs, and boasted that they would clean out the Union men of Akron. The Union men of Middlebury rode to Akron to warn the Unionists and to help them if needed. Accounts differ as to the beginning of hostilities, but in a short time the fighting became general. Several returned soldiers joined forces with the Union men, and finally cleaned out the Copperheads completely. For a time brick-bats, &c., flew so thick and fast that some of the merchants closed their stores, and it was unsafe to be upon the streets. No person was killed, and none badly wounded, except with bruises. All this was before the meeting and while the delegations were coming in. No disturbance was offered at the meeting itself.

The Copperhead meeting at Youngstown, Mahoning county, the other day, was a small affair, less than 3,000 present—so spectators declare. The *Plaindealer* claims that there were 20,000.

A grand Union meeting will be held there to-morrow. Mahoning gave 134 Union majority. It is the only county on the Reserve that the Copperheads claim for this year. The Unionists are confident that it will not be so disgraced.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The export demand for general merchandise for China and Japan is unusually large this season. The principal articles exported in that direction are breadstuffs, tobacco, hams, bacon, lard and cheese.

Twenty-four thousand dollars were sent hence to the National Sanitary Commission during September.

The usual State Fairs in California and Oregon are over. They were especially distinguished this year for the extent and variety of the wines of this coast that were exhibited, and by the extraordinary devotion to horse racing. Agricultural and industrial matters, generally, were less regarded than at any former fairs. The California State Fair, however, awarded some very high premiums to domestic manufacturers of woolen goods, printing paper, and boots and shoes.

The National Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,775,900 5-20s to-day. Deliveries of bonds are made to the 6th instant.

[illegible]

NEWSPAPER PRESS.
We offer for sale a first-rate
Hoe Small-Cylinder Printing Press,
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

BOYS'
AND
YOUTH'S
CLOTHING,
The Largest Stock West of New York.
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
Of over a hundred different qualities, and made in all the different styles.
BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS, of Every Color, BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS AND BOYS' DRESS SUITS, of all Colors and Qualities.
[illegible]
It is Our Full Determination to Allow no House to Compete with us.
YOUTHS' COATS, PANTS, VESTS And OVERCOATS,
Of every quality and color of Cassimeres, Cloths, French Tricots and Beavers.
[illegible]
DE GRAFF & POOLE,
Corner of Randolph and State Streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
MANUFACTURED BY
DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO.
CINCINNATI.
No other Safe in this country will begin to compare with them in Workmanship and Finish.
MADE WITH HEAVY ROUND BOLTS AND SILVER-PLATED HANDLES.
We challenge the world to produce their equals in any respect. The manufacturers are all practical mechanics and working men and acknowledged to be the best workmen in their line of any in America.
Single Door Fire Proof ... $ 50 to $ 100.
Double " " ... $125 to $ 650.
Single " Fire & Burglar $140 to $ 300.
Double " " $250 to $1250.
FOR SALE BY
F. W. PRATT,
13 Lasalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

CIRCULAR. CITY OIL WORKS.
[illegible]
LARD OIL
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
Guaranteed equal in all respects to the best Cincinnati brands.
[illegible]
No. 5 Noethen Trade Block, South Water st.

STEEL & TAYLOR'S
GRAIN ELEVATORS,
12th Street Bridge, South Branch.
We are requested to give notice that this new establishment will be ready to receive Grain
ON MONDAY NEXT.
[illegible]
Special regard to taking care of grain while in store.

MEN'S
Fashionable and Well Made
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
CONSISTING OF
The Latest Styles of French and English Cassimeres and Beavers,
[illegible]
OUR STOCK OF OVERCOATS
[illegible]
DE GRAFF & POOLE,
Corner of Randolph and State Streets.

100 CASES
FRENCH LEMONS,
IN PRIME ORDER.
For Sale to the Trade
AT LOW FIGURES.
HUNTINGTON & CO.

SALT! SALT!
New Ground Alum Salt,
IN BAGS.
In store or to arrive. For sale by
FRED. S. DAY,
10 Dearborn street.

CHAS. L. NOBLE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
LAMPS,
Carbon and Kerosene Oil
175 LAKE STREET.

STOCK FARMS.
FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS,
A splendid Stock Farm of 1600 acres, one of 500 acres, and one of 200 acres,
[illegible]

COOPERAGE.
300 Pork Barrels.
200 Butter Firkins.
For sale by LADD, WILLIAMS & YOUNG,
[illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
24 WABASH AVENUE, [illegible]
[illegible]

FOR EXCHANGE.—Lands in [illegible]
[illegible]

NOTICE.—Edgar County Bank.
The notes of the
EDGAR COUNTY BANK
[illegible]

WAGON SPOKES AND HUBS.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Book, News & Wrapping
PAPER.
[illegible]
WILL MANUFACTURE TO ORDER
ANY PAPER NOT IN STORE.
CASH PAID FOR RAGS.
[illegible]
72 Randolph Street.
P. O. BOX 235.

LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON
Burglar and Fire-Proof
SAFES!
Improved Bank Locks.
A. L. WINNE, 56 Dearborn street.

GET THE
"VICTOR GAS BURNER"
AT
A. R. & G. H. MILLER'S,
235 & 237 STATE STREET.

PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
At Prices that cannot be undersold.
J. J. McGRATH, 70 Randolph-St.

MINING STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT THE
NEW YORK MINING BOARD!
Parties desiring to purchase or sell any MINING STOCKS will do well to communicate with us.
United States Securities, State and Railroad Bonds and Railroad Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
G. W. B. DAKEN & CO.,
Exchange Place, N. Y.

NUTS.
Raisins,
Prunes,
Citrons,
Figs,
Dates,
Currants
Canned Peaches,
Canned Strawberries,
Canned Blackberries,
French Lemons,
Sicily Lemons,
AT
HUNTINGTON & CO.
No. 7 Clark-st.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 Lake Street.
FRENCH
CHINA
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
Silver-Plated Goods
AND
TABLE CUTLERY.

PAPER HANGINGS
The Largest Assortment in the West.
SATINS, BLANKS,
Curtain Papers, &c.,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
At Reduced Prices.
These Goods have been bought in large quantities for cash, and will be sold at bargains.

BEDDING
OF ALL KINDS,
Mattresses, Comforters, Blankets, &c.
LIVE GEESE FEATHERS
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 LAKE STREET.

CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
[illegible]
LARGE STOCK.
KING, KELLOGG & CO.,
Formerly BARRETT, KING & CO.
27 Lake Street.

Wrought Iron Pipe
AND FITTINGS FOR SAME,
[illegible]

GEO. G. POPE,
Wholesale Lamp and Oil Dealer,
128 CLARK STREET.

REMOVAL.
DR. R. LUDLAM
[illegible]

BLIND AND DEAF RESTORED
to sight and hearing by
Dr. JAMES LEWIS, [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

PATRIOTISM VERSUS PARTY.

If ever there was a time in the history of the country when patriotism, as against mere party tactics, and party trammels, should actuate and control all classes of our people, it is when treason grasps at the life of the nation. To be beaten by a foreign foe is to be humiliated and disgraced before the world; to let treason triumph is to submit to the destruction of our national existence, with no hope of again having a stable Government till we have passed through a period of anarchy and bloodshed, of which the French Revolution is the fearful type. There is no way to peace but to conquer it. If the people of the North do not ignore all party lines and crush out this most wicked rebellion, it will crush them. The prosperity that the North now enjoys, its safety and security in the person and the property of its citizens, our schools and churches, our peaceful Christian homes must all give place to the rule of the mob. Arson, murder, the whole catalogue of crimes will become rife here as they have been in all the Border States where the minions of Jeff. Davis have borne sway. Whoever among our people give countenance to the vile Copperheads that crawl about our streets, literally "know not what they do." Give these traitors the power, and for a generation at least, all that we hold dear as a people, is lost.

Let all, therefore, who love their country, stand firmly by the Constitution and the laws that our fathers gave us. The interests of the nation are higher than all mere partisan squabbles. What is the success of this or that party as compared with the national life? Let this question be asked, and answered as patriots should, in all those States where a canvass is now in progress. To answer it thus, and not as mere partisans, is for every man to vote squarely for the Union candidates. In their hands the national life is safe. They will by word and vote sustain our noble soldiers in the field. They will do all in their power to crush out treason wherever it lifts its hydra head. They represent the patriotic devotion to the Union which alone can save it from irretrievable ruin. They will defend and carry out the noble principles on which our fathers acted, and thus transmit to our children's children permanent freedom.

HON. JOSIAH QUINCY'S LETTER.

We print herewith the letter addressed to Mr. Lincoln by the venerable Josiah Quincy, the veteran statesman of Massachusetts, whose pleasure it has been to have spoken with Washington, Jefferson, and all the long list of Presidents of the United States; who has mingled socially and politically with all the departed great, and done the State and General Government distinguished service. The occasion of his writing was the appearance of Mr. Lincoln's letter to the Illinois Union Convention. His views upon the subject of slavery and negro emancipation, which are now agitating the country, and which have been matters of concern in his mind through seventy long and eventful years, are the views of the illustrious framers of the Republic. The voices of all the great dead speak through him. It is the utterance of the Past solemnly warning and counselling the President. We shall do well to heed the voice of the old statesman, bowed with years, and standing upon the brink of the grave, who has long passed the days of reward or political preferment. The bitterest partisan will not dare to attribute any but the purest motives in this instance. The dastards who talk of dishonorable peace, and the cowards who despair of success, should take a lesson from this old Nestor whose vigorous old age, clear perceptions, and undying love of country, teach him no such word as fail. The letter, which we commend to our readers, will pass into history as the crowning act of this statesman's life, and will take its place beside the Farewell Address of the Father of his country.

MORE SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

The depths of meanness in the modes of prosecuting war, to which Jeff. Davis and his followers can descend, seem fathomless. Their guerillas on land plunder, burn and murder, and their pirates on the sea rob and burn at their pleasure. Our soldiers who have been taken prisoners are treated with every indignity and cruelty. Not even the bones of our slain are allowed to rest, but must be manufactured into finger rings and drinking cups. No rule of war is too sacred for them to violate, no obligation strong enough to bind them. But of all the contemptible meanness developed by the chivalry, nothing has exceeded in diabolism the plot, sanctioned by Jeff. Davis and his cabinet, to burn the Mississippi River steamers. The rapidity with which these fires occur, at once points to rebel incendiaries, and no word from Davis expresses disapproval of the fiendish act. A steamer owned by private individuals starts from a port, and after she passes the first landing is discovered to be on fire. The boat is destroyed, the cargo is lost, and men, women and children perish. It occasions no loss to the Government but solely to individuals. It is one of the branches of a war waged not alone against Government but against Northern private property and Northern non-combatants—men, women and children. The Sioux butchers burned white men at the stake—the rebel butchers burn them in blazing steamboats. It is time our government aroused to the savage enormities perpetrated by the remorseless fiends who are warring against us. Let us have a little less rose water. Let Uncle Sam doff his kid gloves for a time, and put on his iron gauntlets until these acts of vandalism are stopped. In the meantime, if any of these rebel incendiaries are caught and thrown into the Mississippi River, or hanged to the first cottonwood upon its banks, no loyal man will mourn, and no worse punishment happen to the Judge Lynch than to be called "Abolitionists" by the Chicago *Times*, in revenge for the loss of some of its friends.

THE ELECTION IN WISCONSIN.

The Union men of Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania are working like giants to carry the fall elections, and we have no doubt will succeed in electing the candidates pledged to the support of the country and the Administration. In the meantime what is Wisconsin doing? We look in vain through the press of that State for the signs of hard labor which characterize the States we have mentioned. A Union victory in Wisconsin is no less important than a Union victory in any other State, and must be worked for with equal labor and determination. The danger in Wisconsin, it seems to us, is not in any lack of Union feeling or determined opposition to Copperheadism and disloyalty, but in an over sanguineness of success. We entreat our friends in that State to be up and doing. Do not be confident to that extent which precludes labor, and hard labor, for the success of the ticket. It is always well to go into the canvass with confidence, but not with that overwhelming confidence which induces supineness and only occasions activity when the [illegible] time is gone. We hope we err in our estimate of the manner in which the Union men of Wisconsin have gone into their campaign. We judge solely from the evidences as displayed in the Union papers of their State. We would only suggest that "eternal vigilance is the price [illegible]."

[illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Latest Aspects of the Canvass.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9, 1863.

The Union Executive Committee of this County are making arrangements for a magnificent torch-light procession to take place on Monday evening next. From present appearances the display will be the finest of the kind ever witnessed in this city. General Green Clay Smith addressed an immense mass meeting of the Union men at Cheviot, about eight miles from this city, to-day. Although a Kentuckian and a Democrat, he scorned the idea of supporting a man for Governor who had been convicted of a crime against the Government and sentenced to banishment.

Casper Butts, of your city, has been very vigorous in his support of the Union cause, and has rendered valuable assistance during the past two weeks.

Senator Sherman addressed another large out-door meeting here to-night. He said that the election of Vallandigham would be a terrible event—a calamity which could not be considered without shuddering. If he should by any possibility be elected, we should have raids that would throw those of Bragg and Morgan into insignificance; but he had no misgivings about the result of the election. He had been fully reassured by the glorious returns from Maine and California. He touched on the Emancipation Proclamation, and was only sorry that Lincoln had not issued it long before he did. His speech was one of the finest delivered here during the campaign.

Measures were to-day taken by the Executive Committee of both parties to stop the illegal voting which always takes place in the 4th and 12th wards of this city, by the agreement to erect stands at all the polls, so that the voters can be seen.

The meeting at Columbus to-day was not as large as it might have been, owing to inclement weather. The court martial which has been trying Capts. Lateshawe and Wiltman, of Lexington, on a charge of defrauding the Government, have concluded their labors. The announced sentence is:—Lateshawe $60,000 fine and three years imprisonment, and Weltman $10,000 fine and sixty days imprisonment. 186 wounded soldiers of Rosecrans' army will arrive here to-morrow.

FROM CLEVELAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8, 1863.

The enthusiasm for the Union cause increases every day. Prominent Democrats who have been considered Vallandigham men, now repudiate him. Several instances of this kind have come to light to-day. The Union meetings throughout the State are attended by immense crowds, all thoroughly in earnest for the Union cause. A meeting was appointed at Millersburg, Holmes county, for last Tuesday. Holmes was the seat of the insurrection last summer, when a body of several hundred defied the authorities to arrest some deserters who had taken refuge there. Last year it gave 1,770 Democratic majority. To appoint a Union meeting there was to beard the Copperheads in their den. Mr. Brough received three anonymous letters threatening his life if he ventured into the county. He was not alarmed, but with Judge Spaulding went to Millersburg and spoke to a crowd of 10,000 people. The meeting was one of the very best that has yet been held in the State, and no violence was offered. The houses of Union citizens were almost covered with flags, and there was no trouble occurred except some small fights in the crowd, which originated in loyal women demanding the removal of butternut badges from a few Copperheads present. All are delighted with the success of this meeting except the squirming reptiles. A company of volunteer militia, ready for any emergency, went voluntarily from Akron to the meeting. Governor Dennison speaks there to-morrow night. On Monday night a vast Union home gathering will be held in the public square, which will be illuminated for the occasion.

Sigel is to be at Erie on Saturday, and it is hoped that he will be here that night or on Monday.

There are four or five hundred soldiers in Camp Cleveland, in Brooklyn township, where they will vote, and not a man of them will go for Vallandigham. They are intensely excited, and a Copperhead would be no safer in Camp Cleveland than Vallandigham was two years ago in the camp of the 1st Ohio, at Arlington Heights.

The other day, when the Copperheads had Dick Merrick here, the convalescent soldiers in the hospital got guns and cartridges, and they were about starting for the city to take down the Vallandigham flag that the butternuts had raised on the speakers stand, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the officers could prevent them from carrying out their design.

At Ashland, yesterday—the seat of bitter Copperheadism—Chandler, Riddle, and Judge Day spoke to a special meeting.

From every quarter comes the most cheering reports. The Copperheads hardly venture to blow, but they may be lying low to disarm suspicion of their imported voters; but the polls will be watched, and unlawful voters spotted. The Union cause has not looked so bright during the whole campaign as it does to-day.

Grapes for Winter Use.

Although much has been said of grape culture, grape wine, &c., yet the preservation of grapes in winter, for the sick, and for the healthy, seems not to have received due attention. There are certain good varieties that can be preserved by observing the following rules:

1. Let them be gathered carefully when fully ripe, and spread in single layers in a dry and airy room.

2. Let them remain three or four weeks, or until the stems get pretty well dryed.

3. Pack them in small boxes in single layers, with paper below. First remove all imperfect and unsound grapes.

4. Leave them in a cool, dry room above, till there is danger of freezing, and then remove them to a dry cellar, keeping them out of the way of frost.

Following the above rules, I have succeeded in keeping grapes all winter. Well kept grapes in winter are a great and healthy luxury, and are better than the best of apples for sick people and convalescents. W. E. C.

Habeas Corpus Suspended in the South.

The Nashville *Union* of the 6th says: "It is not known, we believe, that the privilege of *habeas corpus* has been suspended *altogether* in the Confederacy, for over twelve months. We have the highest judicial authority for stating this fact, although we cannot give any name. The suspension was made by a private order of Jeff. Davis to the leading judicial officers, and never has been published. Probably not one man in fifty thousand in all rebeldom is aware that for over twelve months the privilege of *habeas corpus* has not existed in the South at all. Our authority on this point, we repeat, is unquestionable."

The Union Pyramid for 1863.

The elections held thus far this year form the following Union pyramid:

MAINE,
VERMONT,
KENTUCKY,
CALIFORNIA,
CONNECTICUT,
RHODE ISLAND,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

How nicely Ohio would cap this pile; but no better than Pennsylvania would extend and strengthen its base. Let the Union men of those States see that neither is wanting in his glorious structure.

The Ottawa Ship Canal in England.

A memorial from the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of Sheffield, England, has been addressed to the Duke of Newcastle, urging the importance and benefit of the Ottawa Ship Canal. The Duke replied, stating that Her Majesty's Government would see with much satisfaction the completion of such a great and important undertaking as is described in the memorial, and that, so far as it can be legitimately given, the Imperial Government will accord its support to the project.

Russia in the Northern Pacific.

The *Propagateur de Lille* contains the following interesting letter from the Missionary, Father Fauchat:

You did not anticipate that my journey through Mantchuria would lead me to Russia; but, in fact, this vast territory has been part of Russia for the last two years. There was not even a struggle, for the Son of Heaven only heard of the [illegible] when it had been accomplished. The Russian Government has planted 18,000 Cossacks along the Amoor and the Ousuri, and has placed troops and sailors at the mouth of the former, where the city of Nicolaief is being built. The Province of Nicolaief extends from Korea to Behring's Straits. Nicolaief sprung into existence during the Crimean war, and lies seventy-five miles above the mouth of the Amoor.

The *Almanach de Gotha* for 1863 says, page 261, in a note to a table of the population of the Russian Empire:

Russian America is the property of a Company, and is, consequently, not comprised in the above figures. The privilege of this American Company expires at the end of 1861, and the American dominions will speedily receive a civil organization.

THE VOICE OF A VETERAN.

Letter from the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to the President.

The following letter from the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to the President of the United States, will be read with particular interest by all who remember the extreme age and eminent public services of the writer, and his illustrious revolutionary ancestry. Mr. Quincy was born in 1772. He was a member of Congress in 1805, and served until 1813, and, throughout this period of life, he did not cease to denounce the ambitious projects of the slaveholding interest. He was in the Massachusetts Senate from 1813 to 1821. He was then elected to the House of Representatives and chosen Speaker. In 1823 he was Mayor of Boston, holding his place until 1829. He was then appointed President of Harvard University, and held office until 1845, since which time he has lived in private. In 1856 he was a warm supporter of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, making one speech in Quincy.

We have reminded our readers of these events in the life of Mr. Quincy, that they may know properly how to value the sentiments and opinions of the writer of the letter which follows:

"HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN—*Sir*: Old age has its privileges, which I hope this letter will not exceed. But I cannot refrain from expressing to you my gratification and my gratitude for your letter to the Illinois Convention; happy, timely, conclusive, and effective. What you say concerning emancipation, your proclamation, and your course of proceeding in relation to it, was due to truth and your own character, shamefully assailed as it has been. The development is an imperishable monument of wisdom and virtue.

"Negro slavery and the possibility of emancipation have been subjects of my thought for more than seventy years, being first introduced to it by the debates in the Convention of Massachusetts for adopting the Constitution, in 1788, which I attended. I had subsequently opportunities of knowing the views on that subject not only of such men as Hamilton, King, Jay, and Pickering, but also of distinguished slaveholders—of both the Pinckneys, of William Smith, of South Carolina, and of many others. With the first of these I had personal intercourse and acquaintance. I can truly say that I never knew the individual, slaveholder or non-slaveholder, who did not express a detestation of it, and the desire and disposition to get rid of it. The only difficulty, in case of emancipation, was, What shall we do for the master, and what shall we do with the slave? A satisfactory answer to both these questions has been, until now, beyond the reach and the grasp of human wisdom and power.

"Through the direct influence of a good and gracious God, the people of the United States have been invested with the power of answering satisfactorily both these questions, and also of providing for the difficulties incident to both, of which if they fail to avail themselves, thoroughly and conclusively, they will entail shame on themselves and sorrow and misery on many generations.

"It is impossible for me to regard the power thus granted to this people otherwise than as proceeding from the direct influence of a superintending Providence whose makes those mad whom He intends to destroy.

"The only possible way in which slavery, after it had grown to such height, could have been abolished, is that which heaven has adopted.

"Your instrumentality in the work is to you a subject of special glory, favor and felicity. The madness of secession and its inevitable consequence, civil war, will, in their result, give the right and the power of universal emancipation sooner or later. If the United States do not understand and fully appreciate the boon thus bestowed on them, and fail to improve it to the utmost extent of the power granted, they will prove recreant to themselves and posterity.

"I write under the impression that the victory of the United States in this war is inevitable.

"Compromise is impossible. Peace on any other basis would be the establishment of two nations, each hating the other, both military, both necessarily hostile, their territories interlocked, with a tendency to never-ceasing hostility. Can we leave to posterity a more cruel inheritance, or one more hopeless of happiness and prosperity?

"Pardon the liberty I have taken in this letter, and do not feel obliged in any way to take notice of it; and believe me, ever your grateful and obliged servant,

"JOSIAH QUINCY.

"QUINCY, Sept. 7, 1863."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK WAR DEMOCRATS.—The War Democracy of New York are about to hold a mass Convention at Syracuse.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—The principal candidates for Speaker of the House of Representatives are A. B. Gardner, of Bennington, O. P. Chandler, of Woodstock, and John F. Deane, of Cavendish.

THE OHIO ELECTION.—Ohio will probably give the largest majority against Vallandigham ever rolled up in that State. The Union men of the State are preparing to close their places of business on Tuesday, and devote the day to the patriotic duty of extinguishing the Copperhead faction.

READ OUT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The Woods, Vallandighams and Pughs have read the following named old Jackson Democrats out of the party:

Daniel S. Dickinson,	John A. Dix,
Benjamin F. Butler,	John Cochrane,
Andrew Johnson,	John A. Logan,
J. Holt,	Samuel Cony,
Dan Sickles,	Ulysses S. Grant,
Wm. S. Rosecrans,	John A. McClernand.

MR. CORNING'S RESIGNATION.—Ill health and private business are the alleged causes of the resignation by Erastus Corning of his seat in Congress. There is another which might have operated to some extent. By resigning he escapes the unpleasant necessity of supporting the peace policy of which Fernando Wood will be the leader in the next Congress, or of separating himself from a majority of his colleagues.

MAINE ELECTION.—The Governor's vote in Maine is about all in, and stands as follows as compared with the returns of 1862:

	1863.	1862.
Republican	[illegible]	[illegible]
Democratic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republican majority	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Legislature will stand as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.
Senate	30	1
House	121	31

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.—We find no particular change in the relative party proportions thus far, except in some large towns, where the Copperheads have come out pretty strong. The only figures at hand are the following:

1863. Towns.	Town Elections—Oct. Union.	Copper.	Gov'nr—Ap'l. Union.	Cop.
Norwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterbury		100 maj.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norwalk	128 maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Canaan	60 maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Danbury	[illegible] maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Stonington	150 maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridgeport	[illegible] maj.		1,070	[illegible]
Stratford	[illegible]	400	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colchester	74 maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange	[illegible] maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Britain	[illegible] maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible] maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Granby	[illegible] maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Guilford	[illegible] maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]
New-London	125 maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterford		30 maj.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Somers	30 maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Suffield		75 maj.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Andover	30 maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—A paragraph about Connecticut Town Elections in yesterday's *Tribune*, was accidentally mixed up with Rhode Island affairs. The proposed amendment to the Constitution belongs to the latter State. It was as follows:

"Aliens, residents of this State, who have enlisted or volunteered, or who may enlist or volunteer, in any of the regiments of this State, and who shall be honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now and may become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to vote at all Elections in this State, on the same terms as native born citizens of this State."

Providence papers say it was voted down by a decided majority, and give the following figures:

	Approve.	Reject.		Approve.	Reject.
Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport	[illegible]	[illegible]	Westerly	[illegible]	114
N. Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warren	19	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	Barrington	3	[illegible]
Smithfield	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Warwick	55	187	Total	[illegible]	2,167

* First and Second Districts only.

The City of Providence voted in favor of two or three horse railroads.

The Withdrawal of Mason from England.

The *Index*, the London organ of the rebels, publishes the text of the letter in which Mr. Mason announces the termination of the Confederate mission to England:

24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, September 21, 1863.

The Right Honorable Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

MY LORD: In a dispatch from the Secretary of State, of the Confederate States of America, dated 4th day of August last, and now just received, I am instructed to consider the mission which brought me to England, as at an end, and I am directed to withdraw at once from this country.

The reasons for terminating this mission are set forth in an extract from the dispatch which I have the honor to communicate herewith:

"The President believes that the government of Her Majesty has determined to decline the overtures made through you for establishing, by treaty, friendly relations between the two governments, and entertains no intention of receiving you as the accredited minister of this government near the British Court. Under these circumstances, your continued residence in London is neither conducive to the interests nor consistent with the dignity of this government, and the President therefore requests that you consider your mission at an end, and that you withdraw with your Secretary from London."

Having made known to your lordship on my arrival here, the character and purposes of the mission entrusted to me by my government, I have deemed it due to courtesy thus to make known to the government of Her Majesty, its termination, and that I shall, as directed, at once withdraw from England.

I have the honor to be your lordship's very obedient servant, J. M. MASON.

ILLINOIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

FORTIETH SESSION.

Large Attendance of Loyal Clergymen.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 6, 1863.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for this State, comprising that portion of the State reaching from Bloomington to Carlinville, north and south, and from the Wabash to the Mississippi River, east and west, met at the Methodist Church in this city this morning. About 170 members, 80 visitors and 15 local preachers were in attendance.

The following is a list of the members of the Conference from Illinois present:

PREACHERS.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Adams, C.	Jacksonville	Morgan.
Adams, C. B.	Maine	[illegible]
Aldrich, I. B.	Paris	[illegible]
Aldrich, C.	[illegible]	DeWitt.
[illegible]	Mt. Pulaski	Logan.
Anderson, W. B.	Urbana	Champaign.
Ande, G.	Pekin	Tazewell.
[illegible]	Bloomington	McLean.
Armentrout, A. C.	Griggsville	Pike.
Atkinson, G.	Army	
Baldwin, C. P.	Army	
Barwick, D.	Marshall	Clark.
Barger, J. S.	Army	
Bartlow, B.	Leroy	McLean.
Beltoe, W. R.	Mt. Pulaski	Logan.
Barwick, J. [illegible]	Army	
Baumgart, J.	Hardin	Calhoun.
Bennett, W. T.	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon.
Blundell, W. C.	Livingston	Clark.
Bond, G.	Mount Sterling	Brown.
Bonnell, T.	Middletown	Logan.
Bradshaw, A.	[illegible]	
Brinkshaw, C. G.	Army	
Bryant, T. J.	Carrollton	Greene.
Buck, H.	Jacksonville	Morgan.
Buckner, A.	Army	
Butler, [illegible]	Paxton	Ford.
Carpenter, L. P.	Beardstown	Cass.
Cartwright, P.	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon.
Chapman, E.	Camp Point	Adams.
Clark, B.	Whitehall	Greene.
Clark, S. H.	Girard	Macoupin.
Cloud, N.	Rochester	Sangamon.
Colt, W. [illegible]	Army	
Covington, [illegible]	Martinsville	Clark.
Crane, J. L.	Springfield	Sangamon.
Crays, G. W.	Nilwood	Macoupin.
Cromwell, J.	Camp Point	Adams.
Davis, W. H.	Concord	Morgan.
Davidson, J. L.	Army	
Davidson, [illegible]	Camargo	Coles.
Dickens, J. [illegible]	Havana	Mason.
Dimmitt, J. H.	Decatur	Macon.
Dinsmore, A.	Perry	Pike.
Don Carlos, [illegible]	Payson	Adams.
Eberhard, [illegible]	Quincy	Adams.
Elliott, E.	Quincy	Adams.
Elliott, S.	Jacksonville	Morgan.
Emerson, I.	Greenfield	Greene.
Enswrath, G.	Danville	Vermillion.
Evans, W. M.	Milton	Pike.
Everly, J.	Army	
Fairbank, G. W.	Homer	Champaign.
Falconer, E. G.	Decatur	Macon.
Finley, J. C.	Alexander	Morgan.
[illegible]	Carlinville	Macoupin.
Garner, A. [illegible]	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon.
Gay, D.	Shelbyville	Shelby.
Groves, J.	Monticello	Piatt.
Guthrie, R. E.	Army	
Hammond, P. D.	Mattoon	Coles.
Hatten, D. H.	Pittman	Adams.
Heces, C. Y.	Chatham	Sangamon.
Hefner, P.	Warsaw	Hancock.
Hewes, M. A.	Mendon	Adams.
Hindall, W.	Heyworth	McLean.
Hiner, B.	Decatur	Macon.
Hockenmith, H.		
[illegible]	DeWitt	DeWitt.
Holding, B.	Shelbyville	Shelby.
Holtkamp, C.	Peoria	Peoria.
Honnold, B.	Army	
Horsey, S. B.	Army	
Houts, J. B.	Lincoln	Logan.
Howard, W. R.	Moweaqua	Shelby.
Howell, H. N.	Chatham	Sangamon.
Huckstep, S. M.	Army	
Hume, D.	Beardstown	Cass.
Hungerford, B.	Army	
Hutchinson, [illegible]		
[illegible]	Kinderhook	Pike.
Jackson, J. W.	Hardin	Calhoun.
James, L.	Army	
Jaques, J. F.	Army	
Johnson, W. R.	McLean	McLean.
Johnson, T. S.	Tower Hill	Shelby.
Katrick, J. H.	Army	
Kimber, L. C.	Paris	Edgar.
Kirkpatrick, J. S.	Army	
Koch, H.	Quincy	Adams.
Koeneke, H. F.	Beardstown	Cass.
Korfhage, A. F.	Arenzville	Cass.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tazewell.
Lane, J. M.	Army	
Lane, J.	Franklin	Morgan.
Leaton, J.	Quincy	Adams.
Leeds, W. D.	Warsaw	Hancock.
Little, J. G.	Virden	Macoupin.
Locke, J. B.	Army	
Loge, J. [illegible]	[illegible]	Shelby.
[illegible]	Myersville	Vermillion.
Lyon, D. P.	Taylorville	Christian.
Mc all, S.	[illegible]	
McCaskill, A.	Tolono	Champaign.
McCoy, A. S.	Carlinville	Macoupin.
McDougal, A. C.		
McElfresh, G. B.		
[illegible]	Atlanta	Logan.
McElfresh, W.		
Mc. K. [illegible]	Waverly	Morgan.
McElroy, W. N.	Naples	Scott.
McMains, O. P.	Virginia	Cass.
McNutt, P.	Army	
McVey, W. H.	Homer	Champaign.
[illegible]	Hillsboro	Montgomery.
Miller, J. G.	Army	
Mines, F. N.	Lynnville	Morgan.
Mitchell, W.	Grandview	Edgar.
Montgomery, G.	Army	
Montgomery, J.	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon.
Moore, J. H.	Army	
Morey, J. [illegible]	Urbana	Champaign.
Muirhead, J.	Georgetown	Vermillion.
Munsell, C. W. C.	Bloomington	McLean.
Naumann, H.	Bloomington	McLean.
Naumann, [illegible]	Decatur	Macon.
Newman, B.	Army	
Newman, W. J.	Army	
Norton, [illegible]	Oakland	Coles.
Nottingham, J.	Shelbyville	Shelby.
Orr, J. L.	Neoga	Cumberland.
Owen, W.	Columbus	Adams.
Palmer, J. A.	Tuscola	Douglas.
Paxson, W. P.	Oconee	Shelby.
Pitner, L. C.	Jacksonville	Morgan.
Powell, C.	Payson	Adams.
Prentice, W. S.	Springfield	Sangamon.
Randle, B.	Marshall	Clark.
Randle, G. D.	Pleasantview	Schuyler.
Rayburn, W. H.	Delavan	Tazewell.
Reed, W. M.	Jacksonville	Morgan.
Roeder, M.	Springfield	Sangamon.
Rogers, J. G.	Waynesville	DeWitt.
Russell, S. S.		
Rutledge, G.	Bloomington	McLean.
[illegible]	Army	
[illegible]	Army	
Schlagenhauf, J.	Bushnell	McDonough.
Schurade, W.	Quincy	Lewis, Mo.
Scott, [illegible]	Rushville	Schuyler.
Shaw, [illegible]	Monticello	Champaign.
Short, W.	Winchester	Scott.
[illegible]	Plymouth	Hancock.
Stapers, J. W.	New Hartford	Pike.
Sloan, A.	Bath	Mason.
Smith, [illegible]	Pleasant	Sangamon.
Smith, W. H.	Payson	Adams.
Snell, [illegible]	Jerseyville	Jersey.
Spates, [illegible]	Decatur	Macon.
Stamper, J.	Danville	Vermillion.
Stevenson, W.	Rushville	Schuyler.
Sweeney, M. C.	Barry	Pike.
Taylor, W. H.	Nauvoo	Hancock.
Travis, S. W.	Decatur	Macon.
Trotter, W. D. R.	Paris	Edgar.
Vernon, J. W. M.	Augusta	Hancock.
Wade, J. R.	Pittsfield	Pike.
Wallace, H.	Jacksonville	Morgan.
Webster, W. H.	Champaign City	Champaign.
Wells, J. C.	Warsaw	Hancock.
Wells, H.		
Wilkin, E. D.	Army	
Wilson, H.	Littleton	Schuyler.
Wilson, W.	Greenfield	Greene.
Witzeman, C.	Petersburg	Menard.
Wood, G. B.	Athens	Menard.
Wood, B. C.	Carrollton	Greene.
Wood, P.	Clinton	DeWitt.
Zuppann, W.	Jacksonville	Morgan.

The Conference was opened by reading a chapter in the bible by Bishop Scott, the Presiding officer, and prayers by Rev. Messrs. Cartwright and Anderson. Rev. J. Leaton of Quincy was elected Secretary, Rev. Mr. Sweeny, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Hewes Statistical Secretary.

Messrs. Cartwright and Stamper citizens of Springfield were appointed a committee to raise the flag of the Union upon some suitable portion of the Church building. The vote was unanimous.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE BY THE GOVERNOR.

It was also moved and carried that the oath of allegiance be administered to the members at some suitable period during the session by Gov. Yates.

It was ordered that Messrs. Cartwright, Anderson and Stamper be appointed a committee to confer with the Governor with regard to the oath.

Eight a. m. was fixed as the hour of meeting and twelve for adjourning.

Rules of last session were adopted for this.

Messrs. M. A. Hewes, W. M. Evans, and L. C. Peters were appointed to nominate a committee on the state of the country, also a committee on the state of the German work, also a committee on the state of the Church.

B. Bartlow was appointed a committee on the New York book accounts.

Exhibit and circular of the Book Concern were read and placed on file.

The circular of the Sunday School Union was read and referred. Also tract circular.

The New Jersey resolutions were read and referred to the committee on the state of the Church.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Reports from the Illinois Wesleyan University were read and referred to committee on education. The report gives the number of pupils in the University at 94 during the year, entered the present term 128, including 56 in the primary department. The facilities of the institution in the primary department have been increased. Valuable additions have been made to the cabinet of natural history; the chapel has been furnished with seats and desks; a good bell has been put up, and other improvements made. The indebtedness is about $8,500, a little larger than last year. An appeal is necessary to the people to relieve the institution from debt.

Dr. O. S. Munsell, President, addressed the conference on the state of the institution.

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

A communication was received from the agent of the Western Freedmen's Aid Society, and referred to a special committee consisting of J. S. Barger, J. Montgomery, W. J. Rutledge and T. J. Bryant.

ADDRESS BY BISHOP SCOTT.

Bishop Scott then addressed the convention in a few happy remarks, advising diligence, prudence, and charity among the members, and asking the blessings of the Lord upon the proceedings.

Nine o'clock Saturday morning was made the hour for the election of delegates to the next annual conference.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The circular of the Sunday School gives:

Schools	13,367	Scholars	147,818
Scholars	[illegible]	Vols	[illegible]
Bible Classes	[illegible]	Expenses	[illegible]

NEW JERSEY RESOLUTIONS.

The New Jersey resolutions protest against the abolishment of the supernumerary relation, after having been in existence for more than sixty years.

TRACT SOCIETY.

The tract society last year printed 2,984,000 tracts. The receipts were $4,[illegible]; expenditures $4,591.24.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The statement of the Concern gives:

ASSETS.

Real estate	$[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Merchandise, type, books, &c.	[illegible]
Notes and book accounts, deducting 33⅓ per cent. for bad debts	110,[illegible]
Total assets	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Due on notes and accounts	$[illegible]
Net capital stock	$[illegible]

The transfer of Dr. T. Akers to this from the Minnesota Conference was announced.

"WHO REMAIN ON TRIAL?"

The second question on the minutes, "Who remain on trial?" was taken up, and H. Wilson, W. N. McElroy, John Nottingham, H. N. Howell, B. Hiner, Todd S. Johnson and Wm. H. Smith were continued on trial.

"WHO ARE THE DEACONS?"

The fourth question on the minutes, "Who are the deacons?" was taken up, and F. Naumann, G. Enswrath, L. Smith and D. Gay were examined and passed. Chas. E. Vickers was located at his own request.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

Public Worship—J. L. Crane, P. Cartwright, M. Roeder.

Education—E. Elliott, A. C. Armentrout, C. Adams, W. M. Reed, A. S. McCoy, B. Andrews, C. W. C. Munsell, W. Stevenson, W. H. Webster, A. P. Carlinger.

Missionary Cause—A. Lemon, C. Powell, W. McElfresh, J. H. Dickens, J. L. Crane, C. Y. Hecox, P. Wood, J. H. Dimmitt, W. H. McVey, T. H. Aldrich, W. Rogers.

Sunday Schools—J. P. Hillerby, J. W. Sinnock, L. C. Pitner, W. M. Davis, J. G. Lettle, J. K. S. McElfresh, S. S. McDaniel, W. B. Anderson, W. Mitchell, R. Thomas.

Bible Cause—A. R. Garner, J. C. Becker, W. M. Reed, A. Don Carlos, F. Naumann.

Tract Cause—W. McK. McElfresh, G. Garner, W. Scherted.

Sabbath—A. Bradshaw, M. Butler, W. Mitchell, H. Naumann, F. Y. Hiscall.

Colportation—C. D. James, J. B. Houts, S. Skinner, W. M. Evans.

Temperance—A. Sloan, D. Pardrick, J. Zalser, J. Lane, W. Owen.

Missions—The Presiding Elders.

Post Offices—W. Schurade, J. W. Sinnock, J. Benson, O. P. McMains, G. M. Crays, W. C. Lacey, W. R. Howard, A. McCaskill, J. L. Orr, D. Hefner.

Rewards—R. E. Guthrie, A. S. McCoy, J. C. Becker.

Benevolent Cause—The Stewards.

Statistics—M. A. Hewes, W. H. Smith, W. P. Short, G. R. Wolf, L. Smith, W. E. Bastow, D. P. Lyon, J. Muirhead, D. Gay, J. Schlagenhauf.

Publishing Minutes—The Secretaries, W. P. Prentiss, and the preacher in charge of Springfield station.

Memoirs—J. S. Barger, S. W. Hutchinson, W. R. Johnson.

State of the Country—A. S. McCoy, R. E. Guthrie, J. L. Crane, J. C. Kimber, S. C. Pitner, L. Enswrath, W. Stevenson.

Superannuated Claims—J. C. Wells, W. H. Taylor, W. McK. McElfresh, J. H. Dickens, C. Y. Hecox, C. Arnold, J. Montgomery, S. Shim, J. Aldrich and W. Zuppan.

State of the German Work—N. Cloud, J. Groves, J. H. Aldrich, G. Andre, T. Bebner, J. Schlagenhauf.

State of the Church—J. T. Barger, R. Andrews, C. Powell, C. D. James and W. R. Johnson.

PARSONAGES AND CHURCHES.

The presiding Elders were appointed a committee to examine into the state of the Parsonages and Churches in the bounds of the Conference, and report to the next session.

INTRODUCTION OF GENTLEMEN.

Dr. Brown, pastor of First Presbyterian Church in this city, and Rev. Mr. Paddock, of the Kansas Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

CONTRABANDS IN THE ARMY.

Rev. J. R. Leche, addressed the Conference on his work as Superintendent of contrabands in the army, and the Conference voted their sympathy in the work.

SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS.

The 7th question—"Who are the superannuated or worn out preachers?" was taken up, and E. G. Falconer, J. C. Finley and B. Randle were examined and continued in a superannuated relation.

The Conference closed with the Doxology and benediction.

PREACHING, &C.

Last evening Rev. Mr. Thatcher of Alton delivered a discourse on the subject of Prophecy. This afternoon Rev. Preston Wood, of Clinton, De Witt county, preached a sermon, and to-night the Bible Society meeting takes place, at which addresses will be made by Drs. Harris and Elliott, and Rev. W. Rutledge. RETA.

Dr. Brownson and the Democracy.

The October number of Brownson's *Review* contains an article on the Catholics and Anti-Draft Riots, which should be read by every one of the rank and file of the Democratic party, and by all Catholics especially. Although the startling events of the last three years have signally opened the eyes of the more thinking minds of those who formerly were the Ajaxes of the old Democracy and emancipated such giants as Butler, Dix, Dickinson, Brady, Logan, and many others, yet the hosts who do the voting—the sappers and miners—still rest under the most terrible delusion. It seems to be the object of the Doctor to break up the delusion, and more especially since it is clear to his keen apprehension that the Catholic faith is likely to suffer by the disloyalty of those within the pale of the Catholic Church. Of the Riots he says:

"That these riots were intended to co-operate with Gen. Lee in his invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and to weaken and overthrow the Government by preventing it from obtaining the forces necessary to crush out the rebellion, there is and can be no serious doubt. It is certain, also, that nearly nine-tenths of the active rioters were Irishmen and Catholics." Yet the riot was not a Catholic riot, and gives in reality no countenance to the standing charge against the Catholic Church."

These rioters did not fill our city with horror at their savage deeds in their capacity as Catholics, or as Irishmen. It was not by command of the church or as Catholics, that they resisted the draft, attacked the officers of the Government appointed to carry it into effect, made demonstrations against the Republican press of the city, burned down the houses of prominent Republican officials, destroyed the colored Orphan Asylum, murdered negroes and rifled and demolished their dwellings. These things they did not as Catholics, or Irishmen, but as adherents of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY—as partisans of Horatio Seymour, Fernando Wood, Jas. Brooks, Clement L. Vallandigham, and others, who by their incendiary speeches and by leading articles in the Democratic journals, had for months been exciting them against the Government, against the conscription, against the war, and had worked them up to uncontrollable fury. The shouts of the mob tell us what was its animus, and under what influence or inspiration it acted, and there were hurrahs for Governor Seymour, Fernando Wood, Gen. McClellan, and Jeff. Davis."

"The Democratic leaders—the Copperheads—are answerable for the mob and its destructive fury, and it will never do to charge it either to Catholics or to the Irish, as such, for they are implicated in it only in the respect that they are Democrats or Copperheads. We do not pretend that all who call themselves Democrats and vote with the Democratic party, are disloyal and opposed to the efforts of the Government to suppress by force of arms the Southern Rebellion. Not every Democrat is a Copperhead; but every Copperhead is a Democrat. The party, as a party, is disloyal."

"The rebellion itself was the work of the Democratic party, which, with scarcely an interval, had governed the country for sixty years, and was hatched by Democratic leaders in Democratic conclaves, under the fostering care and protection of a Democratic Administration. The Democratic party originated at the South, was fostered into life, and elevated to power by Southern politicians, and has always been a Southern party. At first, under Washington, it was called the Anti-Federal party; under the elder Adams it called itself the Republican party and continued to do so till the Administration of the younger Adams, when it took the name of Democratic Republican, in opposition to National Republican. Since the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, in 1832, it has assumed and bore the name of Democratic party. Its great strength was always in the political power of the interest created by negro slavery confined almost exclusively to the Southern section. For full sixty years from the Administration of Jefferson in 1801 to that of Buchanan in 1861, that interest had shaped the policy of the Government, dictated its principal measures, and controlled the politics of the Republic." * * * *

"The secession was expected, by both Northern and Southern Democrats, to be effected peaceably, in consequence of the assumed timidity of the Republicans, and the influence in dividing the population of the Free States, that could and would be exerted by the Northern Democratic leaders. The Northern Democrats had aided, advised, certainly consented in secession—not, however, as a permanent division of the Union, but only as a measure to break up the Republican party, and to last only till they had wrung from the fears and weakness of the Republicans such concessions and guarantees to slavery as would satisfy the South and secure their own return to power. But the firmness of the radical Republicans, in refusing this concession, and the unexpected determination of the Administration to put down secession by armed force, disconcerted all their calculations, and placed them in a dilemma from which there was apparently no escape. For them openly to side with the rebels was to ruin them forever in the Free States; to give the Administration a full, hearty and loyal support was not only to break their pledges to the Southern leaders, but to render forever impracticable the renewal of their old alliance with slavery for the government of the Union. What should they do? The honest and patriotic among them did what honest men and patriots will always do—*placed the country before party*, and heartily and loyally rushed to the support of the Government in its war to put down the rebellion and to save the rights and integrity of the Republic. The rest withheld their support, talked Union, intrigued against it, and waited, like Micawber, for 'something to turn up,' ready to avail themselves of any errors the Administration might commit, or any reverses that might befall the Federal arms.

"For the Democratic party to enable it to recover its lost ground, two things were indispensable: 1st, if the Union should be dissolved and Southern independence gained, the odium, in the public estimation, must rest on the Republican party; and 2d, if the Union should be restored, it must be done without the abolition of slavery, and by a Democratic Administration. Hence their unwearied efforts to cast the blame of secession, and the war for the suppression of the rebellion, on the Republican party, and to prolong the war beyond the term of office of the present Administration.

"The moment when it became evident that the Administration was slowly, timidly and only partially adopting an emancipation policy as a war measure, they became rabid, denounced it, intrigued against it, threatened to resist it by military force, and attempted, perhaps, as they supposed, perfected, arrangements in case any Republican opposition should be offered, to have Gen. McClellan unite his command with the rebel Gen. Lee, and suppress it. Proofs of this, some day, may be forthcoming, and have already been hinted by Lord Lyons in giving Earl Russell an account of the state of things here, and of his interviews with Northern Democratic leaders, whose plans were much disconcerted, he says, by the relief of Gen. McClellan [illegible]."

From the above meagre extracts from the article alluded to, the reader will get an idea of the drift of the writer's effort, and however unpalatable it may prove to the Democratic readers of the *Review*, they will discover that there is no escape for the Democratic party from the charge of disloyalty. It were well if there were more such outspoken writers among the Catholics, since all Catholics are Democrats, and therefore involved in the charge of disloyalty. Brownson is not a Republican, but he is a true and loyal citizen, who is most manfully and with tremendous power wielding his sturdy logic in the service of his country. Let us honor the profound Nestor of the Catholic faith, though he deal our Protestantism severe blows, for he is loyal without conditions, and strikes without fear of consequences.

THE FREEDMEN AT MEMPHIS.

Aid for the Contrabands—How to Reach Them.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The question is constantly asked, "What shape shall contributions to the Freedman's Aid assume?" An answer through your columns may reach many who will be glad of it.

Who need help? Women and children, not men. The able bodied men are all at work or in arms. They ask no aid. The old men and infirm are provided for by Government by grants of unserviceable military clothing. So the women and children, alone, are left.

Probably not less than thirty-five thousand of these are gathered upon the banks of the Mississippi from Helena to Natchez.

Their condition is one of extreme destitution. Multitudes have no change of raiment whatever, while that with which they made their escape is perishing. No one who has not seen can at all imagine the filth and disease which this simple fact assures. Many, to-day, have not clothing sufficient for the uses of modesty and decency.

They come in, necessarily, without any cooking utensils. The suffering, arising from this want, it is hard for us, with our well equipped kitchens, to imagine.

Nor will it seem to the heart of the christian philanthropist, a slight thing that so great a multitude is thrown into our hands for education and christian teaching.

What needs to be done then is evident. Women and children huddle together in crowded camps, sheltered in rotten and leaky tents, or not sheltered at all, must be clothed, or perish.

Anything that has wear in it is needed. Outer garments may be of any material. Flannel under clothing of every form and for every age, is a prime necessity, without which there will be among them suffering unimaginable and disease incurable. Shoes—old worn shoes are of little value as a protection on mud floors, in camp, in a rainy Southern winter. In summer and in dry places they might be valuable. A large supply of heavy shoes, running in size, as high as tens, is one of the most pressing necessities. Bonnets, old or new, can be dispensed with, and send instead cotton or gingham handkerchiefs, which they will wear as turbans and never miss the bonnets. Warm stockings, of course, cooking utensils of all sorts fit for use about an open fire, tin ware, spoons, knives, forks and the like are required. Medicines of the simpler sort for children's ails, herbs for teas, such as army supplies do not contain, are much needed.

These are the most pressing of their physical necessities, for the supply of which they must be, during the coming winter, utterly dependent.

It is hoped, and not without good reason, that the opening of another spring will find so large regions of country safe for their labor that these crowded camps can be emptied and the people all scattered upon plantations for labor wages and self support. But the winter, full of horrors, must be passed in these camps, where, except at posts longer established, as Corinth, Memphis, Island Ten, and Helena, they have no approach to self-support.

Missionaries and teachers are a moral necessity, which, I am sure, will not be forgotten by those who have the interests of this race or of the nation at heart. And books for beginners in sufficient numbers to render the organization of schools possible.

Whatever is undertaken for their physical comfort, *salvation*, rather, should be undertaken quickly. Succor cannot reach them too soon. Exposure is already doing a deadly work among them.

The matter has seemed to the military authorities of so pressing importance, that the General Superintendent of contrabands for Gen. Grant's department, under direction of the General himself, has ordered me north for the purpose of aiding and expediting, so far as may be in my power, such organizations as may be formed for their relief. Even at the oldest and best organized posts, as at Memphis or Corinth, the exigency is felt, insomuch that the Commander of the District of Memphis issued to me a special order to the same effect.

All contributions of clothing and supplies go to the care of Chaplain John Eaton, Jr., General Superintendent contrabands, Department of the Tennessee, and are by him turned over to the Superintendents of the various camps where most needed, and issued with the utmost care to such as are found most destitute. They are received with joy and gratitude. Many a hearty prayer rises from those camps of God's poor for their distant benefactors, and many a blessing from Him who shall say, "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto Me," awaits those who put their hands to this work.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. FISKE,

Chaplain 4th Maine Infantry, and for seven months past Superintendent of Contrabands at Memphis, Tenn.

British Neutrality on the Half Shell.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I observe in the columns of the Chicago *Times* this morning a pathetic article from the Toronto *Leader*, entitled "Alleged Federal Outrage upon a British Woman," in which is depicted in glowing colors the miseries and misfortunes of one of the most amiable and interesting persons who ever sought shelter from crime under the British flag, and who details her woes over the classic sobriquet of "Mary Nicholson."

It is not my purpose to disprove or contradict aught that the injured Nicholson has stated in her very affecting communication to her fellow citizen of the Toronto *Leader*, but having the honor of a personal acquaintance with the afflicted Nicholson, and having heard from her own lips the history of her trials as an American, and her triumphs as a "Britisher," I beg the privilege of furnishing one or two incidents which have some bearing upon the conduct of Uncle Sam's villainous officials, but which the delicacy of the youthful and inexperienced Nicholson forbade her mentioning in the column of a public journal.

In the first place, this unoffending creature neglects to mention the fact that at the time she was so rudely searched by four white women and one negro woman (all "in Buckram") a number of "purely family" letters from Northern sympathisers and friends, to rebel officers in command, were found inside the lining of her neutral British bonnet, which letters, bonnet and all she attempted to burn before the search commenced.

Another material fact omitted in this affecting narrative, is, that at about the same time of her attempt to run the blockade of Federal pickets at Memphis, her baggage was searched with equal if not greater indignity, on the part of the Federal officers, and beneath a false bottom of a very large trunk of British manufacture, were found six hundred other "purely family letters" to rebel officers, besides several packages of neutral quinine, etc.

Another apparently insignificant item is omitted, through delicacy, from this heart-rending narrative. To wit: the fact that its author has at this time two sons (both boys) in the rebel army, and hopes they may die there, if necessary to the success of the "Confederate" cause. (I join her in the hope—omitting the qualification.) I mention this as conclusive evidence that she is of the neutral order of Britannia's fair daughters.

Again, in communion with her supposed friends in Chicago, and in conversation with myself in that land, more glorious by its defiance of the right of free speech, and commonly known as Canada, she has stated that she was in the direct employ of the rebel Gen. Price.

If any reader, after a perusal of her own account, should have entertained the slightest doubt of Mary Nicholson's neutrality, or of the disinterestedness of heretless conduct, I shall have done him a service in thus bringing forward conclusive evidence, that her twenty-five years visit in Louisiana had in no wise weaned her from her loved, her native, her Canadian home.

Yours &c., J. G. LUMBARD.

A Rebel Female Diplomat in England.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, gives the following gossip from England:

Davis has recalled Mr. Mason and sent Mrs. Greenhow, with full credentials, to fill his place and assist Slidell & Co., at the Tuileries.

Exactly one hundred years ago—the "good old days when George the Third was king"—King Louis of France had an ambassador at the Court of St. James in the person of the Chevalier D'Eon, who was reputed to be a woman—a real, genuine, feminine diplomat. History and a post-mortem examination dissipated the romantic fiction; but the story was believed at the time, and by thousands to the present hour. Still there have been female diplomats, with and without credentials—and why not?—and we are now to witness the advent of another under peculiar and rather romantic circumstances.

A committee was at once formed here to receive the lady, Lieutenant Maury being the Chairman. It is undecided yet whether the lady is to "come out" first here or at Paris, and much cogitation is being held on the weighty subject. I understand poor Hiram Fuller at Paris solicited the honor of coming over here and welcoming the lady; but Slidell snubbed the masculine "Belle Britain" and appointed another, Mr. Corbyn—"Francis P. Corbyn, of Virginia," as he likes to style himself.

If Mrs. G. makes good use of her opportunities, she will probably achieve a little temporary celebrity; but I would advise her to make hay while the sun shines; for the crumbling walls of Charleston, smoking amid the ruins of Greek fire, will make a hole in her prospects that will be widened by every breach that is made in a Southern stronghold. Poor Mason's nose is out of joint, and a petticoat rules the roost where the gut-at-elbows, but-of-doors ambassador was wont to sit big-[illegible].

Death of Capt. Woodruff, 39th Illinois Volunteers.

The following special order has been issued by Col. Mann, commanding the 39th Illinois, (Yates Phalanx):

HEADQUARTERS 39TH REG'T ILL. VOL., MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 26, 1863.

Special Order No. 63.

With profound sorrow the Lieut. Colonel Commanding announces to the regiment the decease of Capt. Joseph Woodruff, of Co. K, 39th Ill. regiment, who died in hospital on Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 23d, 1863, a few hours after he received a fatal wound from the enemy's guns.

Captain Woodruff was among the many brave men who, after the first repulse of our inexperienced army at Bull Run, rushed forth with martial spirit to support the flag of our troubled country, and vindicate the majesty of her laws—by rebels ignored. Leaving a lucrative business, a large circle of firm friends, and a young confiding family, he collected around his country's standard a company of patriots, and led them from his native village, Marseilles, LaSalle Co., Illinois, to Camp Mather, in Chicago, where he linked his destinies with the 39th Ill Reg. The long and winding war-path over which he has gallantly led his company, the severe hardships and stern privations he has patiently endured, and the unaffected bravery and deep-seated patriotism he has ever evinced form a prominent part of our Regimental History, and hence need not here be enumerated.

He entered upon the siege operations before Charleston, with quiet, yet commendable enthusiasm, and from the day his regiment broke ground for the first fort on Folly Island, to the evening the missile of death met him in Fort Gregg, he exhibited a determination of purpose remarked by many and surpassed by none. The ranking officer in the line, he was frequently called to command the regiment, and his official ability was such that his fellow officers looked anxiously forward to the time when promotion should be granted him as a meritorious reward. But in this they are only too sadly disappointed.

On the evening of the 23d inst., just as he was transmitting his instructions to the officer who relieved him of his command in Fort Gregg, a shell from Fort Moultrie burst among his men, killing several and so wounding him in the side that he soon died. He was conscious to the last, and apparently resigned to his sad fate.

As an officer, Capt. Woodruff had an enviable reputation. Ever ready for duty he was never known to murmur or question the propriety of an order, however laborious or dangerous the duty it demanded. Socially, he was a man admired by all who knew him, and in his friendship he was honest and sincere.

He has fallen in the mid day of his manhood, and in the very fort from which was fired the first rebel gun at Fort Sumter, the reverberations of which thrilled with energy the great Northern heart.

He has fallen; but he fell in the defense of a principle deeply enshrined in every loyal breast, and for the unity and perpetuity of a country that shall gladly honor her gallant dead.

Let the virtues of the deceased be emulated by his bereaved comrades who survive him, and by whom his memory will doubtless be perpetuated with a pleasing sadness.

As a token of respect to the fallen brave, it is hereby ordered that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the officers of this regiment for a period of thirty days.

By command of O. L. MANN,

Lieut. Col. Commanding.

SIMON S. BRUCKER, 1st Lieut. and Act. Adjt.

The Illinois Two Per Cent. Claim—Letter from Hon. I. N. Morris.

The *Illinois State Journal* publishes the following letter from Hon. I. N. Morris, on the question of the Illinois two per cent. claim:

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 5, 1863.

Editors State Journal:

I arrived at home from Washington yesterday morning, and knowing the interest felt throughout the State in regard to my mission there, I wish to say through the medium of your paper, that as soon as it will be proper to do so, (and that, I think, will be before a great while,) I shall publish my second report to Gov. Yates, which will embrace all the facts pertaining to my prosecution of the claim of the State to the two per cent. fund due her from the United States on the net proceeds of the lands sold within her limits. In the meantime, I will only say that a partial and one-sided statement of the case, as soon as it was determined adversely to Illinois, found its way from the Interior Department into the papers and over the telegraph wires, which I did not think proper to correct, for the reason that the representation could have no material bearing on the final result.

For months I have been satisfied that the State had nothing to expect from the Interior Department but defeat, and hence based my action entirely upon the ground that if she obtained justice it would be through the interposition of the President, in seeing that the laws were executed. At the time the Interior Department rendered its opinion, there was before it, in writing, a statement from the President that he believed the law to be with the State, but not a particle of attention was paid to it. The President also expressed the same opinion to me in a letter under date of the 26th of August last. In all my intercourse with him he has treated me with kindness and courtesy, and the State with entire frankness and fairness. The case is now pending before him, on an appeal from the Interior Department, and he has promised a decision upon it as soon as his other labors will permit him to take it up. I submitted an argument to him on its merits, and in review of the opinion of the Acting Interior Secretary, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson submitted an opinion on its having his right and duty to entertain the appeal. Should he finally conclude not to entertain it, the State has another remedy which I believe to be a sure one, and that remedy I shall at once adopt and vigorously pursue. It is well for me to add, however, that I think the President's decision will be in favor of the State, for I do not anticipate his opinion of the law will undergo a change, and he undoubtedly has the power to review the action of one of his ministerial officers. I have not the slightest doubt of eventually obtaining for the State the amount due. It cannot be possible that she will lose it, although every obstacle and embarrassment which it was possible to bring up, has been thrown in the way to defeat the end of justice—although she has been confronted with technicalities and quibbles as numerous as it was in the power of talent to array against her; and although the spirit which dictated them will seem to sustain itself with unceasing labor, and make the President conform his action to its will if it possibly can. But in this it will doubtless fail. At the proper time I shall have something more definite to say on this point. Yours, very truly,

I. N. MORRIS.

A SPECULATION PROPOSED.

Letter from G. B. Lamar to his Friend Fernando Wood.

[From the N. Y. Times, Oct. 7th.]

The following letter has been handed to us for publication. The writer formerly lived in this City, but left for the South at the beginning of the rebellion. The original of the letter is in our possession:

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to suggest for your consideration a place for a most profitable adventure, which a little diplomacy can render perfectly safe and practicable.

To obtain the privilege, either tacit or written, so that it be reliable, to run the line of blockade with a cargo of staple articles from a foreign port, and to return with a cargo of Upland or Sea Island cotton.

Such a vessel coming in at Ossabaw Inlet, under a discreet and reticent master, with vessel and cargo (when within Confederate lines in my name, would be perfectly safe, and I would furnish her outward cargo—more than sufficient to pay for the inward—and send Sterling Exchange for your half of the profit.

The profits would enable you to pay handsomely for the privilege, either by a *pro rata* division of them or by a direct *bonus*—to whomsoever you negotiate with.

If you can negotiate for such an adventure, in any way that is reliable, I will pay my half of all costs and expenses—including that for the pass in and out, and give my personal attention to the sale of the inward and outward purchase of the cargo—and guarantee the latter safely on board. The profits in and out could not fall short of $600 to 800 per cent, on the investment—which would be equally divided, after deducting all expenses.

A reply, addressed to R. W. H. Welch, of Alex. Johnson & Co., Nassau, N. P., and to further care of Messrs. John Fraser & Co., Charleston, will reach me. Yours, &c. G. B. LAMAR.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, New York.

This is a very distinct and business-like proposal. The letter did not reach its destination, so that Mr. Wood may never have heard of this very eligible opportunity for making a fortune which Mr. Lamar was kind enough to offer him. What reply he would have made to the proposition if it had come to his knowledge, he can tell much better than we can. The letter is important only as showing that attempts have been made by prominent men in the rebel States to enlist men at the North in the business of running the blockade and sustaining the rebellion. It is altogether probable that some of the proposals of which this is a sample, reached the parties for whom they were intended. What reception they met with must be matter of conjecture.

Reported Assassination of the Editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

A letter from Newbern, 28th ult., to the N. Y. *Herald*, says:

"Deserters from the rebel forces in the interior bring in a report that Mr. Holden, the editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, had been killed by desperadoes. We have no means of ascertaining the authenticity of the report, but in the card which Mr. Holden published immediately after his office was demolished, he said that the publication of his paper would be at once resumed, as he had material at command sufficient to enable him to do so. No paper has yet been received, although nearly a fortnight has elapsed since the outrage was committed, and the inference is that obstacles have been thrown in the way of the resumption of the publication of the *Standard*, even to the extent of the assassination of its editor. But it is to be hoped that an event so deplorable, and so unfortunate for the success of the conservative movement in the State, has not occurred."

G ET THE BEST!
STANDARD TEXT-BOOKS,
By G. P. QUACKENBOS.
[illegible]
YOUMANS' CLASS BOOK OF CHEMISTRY.
[illegible] D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 443 & 445 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass.,
has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED, that cures every kind of humor. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHO MINDS A COLD?—It [illegible]
WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS.
[illegible]
IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,
Dr. Jayne's Expectorant [illegible] Sold by Agents everywhere. Agents in Chicago—FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; J. H. REED & CO.; E. M. HOOKER; LORD & SMITH; and BURNHAM & SMITH.

IODINE.
The [illegible] number of The Bible Examiner, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice: [illegible] GEO. STORRS.
Iodine Water is a solution of pure Iodine in pure water. It acts upon the
HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS,
Digestive Organs and Glandular System.
[illegible] DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.
BLISS & SHARP,
144 Lake Street Agents for Chicago.

JOHN WILSON & SON,
Sycamore-st, Sheffield, England,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHOE KNIVES, BUTCHERS' KNIVES, BUTCHERS' STEELS, BREAD KNIVES, CURRIERS' KNIVES, FARRIERS' KNIVES, GLAZIERS' KNIVES, PALETTE KNIVES, &c., &c.
NOTICE.
[illegible]
I. WILSON | I. WILSON WARRANTED FINE STEEL | I. WILSON WARRANTED | I. WILSON SHEAR STEEL

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?
CONVINCING TESTIMONY
FROM
Distinguished Clergymen:
REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Ass't Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."
REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."
REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor gray. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."
REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."
REV. JOHN E. ROBIE, Buffalo: "I have used both the Restorer and the Zylobalsamum, and consider them invaluable. They have restored my gray hair to its original color."
J. H. EATON, LL. D., President Union University, Tenn.: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The falling of my hair has ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, are restored to their original color."
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.
Numerous Certificates as above.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible]

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR FEVER AND AGUE,
Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, or Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.
[illegible]
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Wholesale Agents. [illegible]

HOMŒOPATHY.
L. S. P. LORD, M. D.
[illegible]

MR. JOHN DUPEE, JR., has this day ceased to have any interest in our firm. F. M. TUBLAY & CO.
Chicago, October 7th, 1863.
[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, [illegible] Cedar street, New York City.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn Sts.
[illegible]
Saturday Afternoon Matinee.
[illegible]
LUCIA D'ARVILLE;
Or, A Wife's Trial.
[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.
ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S
MINSTRELS.
Second Week! A Splendid Programme.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5th, and every evening during the week.
[illegible]

GRAND MILITARY BALL
OF THE
GERMAN MILITIA REGIMENT,
On Monday Evening, Oct. 12th, 1863,
AT BRYAN HALL.
[illegible]
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Col. C. KNOBELSDORF. Dr. E. SCHMIDT.
Adj. W. FABER. [illegible]
Capt. E. ALBERT. Capt. S. BUCKER.
[illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM,
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn.
JOHN H. MELLEN, General Manager.
JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements.
Museum open Day and Evening
From 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
[illegible]

THREE DAYS TROTTING
—AT—
Brighton Track,
CHICAGO.
The 14th, 15th and 16th of Oct., 1863.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14th, at 2½ o'clock P. M., for a Purse of $1,000. [illegible]
This race to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness.
On THURSDAY, the 15th of October [illegible]
On FRIDAY, Oct. 16th, at 2½ o'clock P. M. [illegible]
Entries made and Stallions driven by the above named gentlemen.
[illegible]

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Clark and Monroe streets.
THOROUGH AND SYSTEMATIC
[illegible] J. EDWIN MARTINE.

Excursions.

EXCURSION TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL Nov. 1st.
AT REDUCED RATES,
VIA THE
VERMONT CENTRAL
AND
Grand Trunk Railways
THE MOST PLEASANT ROUTE EAST.
[illegible]
E. P. HUBBARD, Western Agent.
C. W. BLANCHARD, Traveling Agent.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET.
LARGE SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Household Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Oct. 13th, at 9½ O'CLOCK [illegible]
Parlor, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture
[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WHOLESALE
Auction Sales
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES
—BY—
Gore, Willson & Co.
54 LAKE STREET,
EVERY
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY
At 10 A. M. prompt.
We also offer our large and well selected stock, on the above days to the highest bidder, and at
PRIVATE SALE
Throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be
LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED
AND OFFERED AT
LOWER PRICES
Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.
54 Lake Street, Chicago.

CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,
[illegible]

General Notices.

BLACK ARTILLERY
BRIGADE.
First Reg't. Rhode Island
Heavy Artillery.
CITIZENSHIP AND EQUALITY TO BLACK MEN.
Equal protection and pay with white men.
Bounty $350; State $250; U. S. $100.
RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS,
172 CLARK-ST, UPPER STORY.
DR. M. R. DELANY, Chief Recruiting Agent.
[illegible]

LOOK HERE.
ONE MORE CHANCE.
$250 Bounty—$200 Paid in Advance.
Choice of Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery.
[illegible]

FALL OPENING.
MRS. D. M. JACKSON
Will exhibit her Fall styles of [illegible]
Friday and Saturday, Oct. 9th and 10th,
At 143 Lake street, up-stairs.

JOHN BORDEN,
LAW OFFICE,
[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY
In Drawing of Sept. 17, 1863.
[illegible]

"ST. GEORGE."—The [illegible]

Special Notices.

MRS. WILLIS PROPOSES to receive into her home at IDLE WILD, Newburgh, SIX LITTLE GIRLS between the ages of [illegible]
[illegible]

DR. HILLIARD, Office 68 Randolph street, Chicago, (up-stairs) treats [illegible]

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) [illegible]
THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT.
[illegible]
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
DR. GELLYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY
[illegible]

TRUSSES,
[illegible]
136 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

A CARD.
DR. J. W. VALPEY,
PHYSICIAN FOR THE
Eye, Ear, Catarrh
—AND—
THROAT DISEASES,
CATARRH.
[illegible]
OFFICE 103 WASHINGTON STREET.
[illegible]

HALLOWAY'S PILLS.—An [illegible]

WATER CURE AND HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY,
203½ STATE STREET.
DR. H. G. TOWNSEND, [illegible]
[illegible]

FEAR AT AN END!—No [illegible]
CRISTADORO'S DYE
[illegible]

PILES! PILES!!
DR. WITFIELD'S
VEGETABLE PILLS.
[illegible]

DRS. HUNTER AND VON [illegible]
[illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,
For city of St. Louis, Mo.
[illegible]
GUIDE TO HEALTH.
[illegible]
A PERFECT CURE WARRANTED.
[illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the World. [illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
[illegible]
LUMP,
LARGE EGG,
SMALL EGG,
RANGE,
CHESNUT
AND NUT.
[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers, Provision Dealers and General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
[illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

PENISTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. [illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10th, will be presented [illegible]

LUCIA D'ARVILLE;

Or, A Wife's Trial.

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

Second Week! A Splendid Programme.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5th, and every evening during the week. [illegible]

GRAND MILITARY BALL OF THE GERMAN MILITIA REGIMENT, On Monday Evening, Oct. 12th, 1863, AT BRYAN HALL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. JOHN G. MELIEN, General Manager. JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements.

Museum open Day and Evening. From 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. [illegible]

THREE DAYS TROTTING —AT— Brighton Track. CHICAGO. The 14th, 15th and 16th of Oct., 1863.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14th, at 2½ o'clock P. M. [illegible]

On THURSDAY, the 15th of October, a match race for a mile. [illegible]

On FRIDAY, Oct. 16th, at 2½ o'clock P. M. [illegible]

The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company will run a train [illegible]

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. THOROUGH AND SYSTEMATIC [illegible]

Excursions.

EXCURSION TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL Nov. 1st, AT REDUCED RATES, VIA THE VERMONT CENTRAL AND Grand Trunk Railways. THE MOST PLEASANT ROUTE EAST. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 43 & 45 DEARBORN STREET. LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND Household Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. [illegible] Parlor, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WHOLESALE Auction Sales —OF— BOOTS & SHOES —BY— Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET, EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY At 9½ A. M., prompt. [illegible] PRIVATE SALE [illegible] LARGER AND BETTER SELECTION, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST. GORE, WILLSON & CO 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS. [illegible]

General Notices.

BLACK ARTILLERY BRIGADE. First [illegible] Heavy Artillery. [illegible] Bounty $250; State $250; U. S. $100. RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS, 172 CLARK-ST., UPPER STORY. [illegible]

LOOK HERE. ONE MORE CHANCE. $300 Bounty—$300 Paid in Advance. [illegible]

FALL OPENING. [illegible] Friday and Saturday, Oct. 9th and 10th. [illegible]

JOHN BORDEN, LAW OFFICE, [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible]

"ST. GEORGE."—The [illegible]

Special Notices.

MRS. WILLIS PROPOSES TO receive into her home at IDLEWILD, near Newburgh, SIX LITTLE GIRLS between the age of 4 and 12, [illegible] Mrs. WILLIS has engaged a competent teacher to assist her, and intends that the instruction shall be thorough and liberal. [illegible] Correspondence will prevent Mrs. Willis from [illegible] until the 1st November. [illegible] Moodna, Orange County, N.Y.

DR. HILLIARD, Office 68 Randolph street, Chicago, (up-stairs) treats all Chronic, Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, [illegible] Cure guaranteed. [illegible] P. O. Box 380.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) [illegible] THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, [illegible] CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. [illegible]

TRUSSES, [illegible] 136 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

A CARD. DR. J. W. VALPEY, PHYSICIAN FOR THE Eye, Ear, Catarrh —AND— THROAT DISEASES. CATARRH. [illegible] OFFICE 102 WASHINGTON STREET. Reception hours from 9 to 12 A. M. only. Address Post Office Box [illegible]

HALLOWAY'S PILLS.—An indisputable fact. [illegible]

WATER CURE AND HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY, 262½ STATE STREET. Dr. H. G. TOWNSEND, recently from Boston, Mass., Proprietor. [illegible]

FEAR AT AN END!—No one is now deterred from using WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES. [illegible] CRISTADORO'S DYE [illegible]

PILES! PILES!! DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS, A WARRANTED certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND OR BLEEDING PILES. [illegible] THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. [illegible]

DRS. HUNTER AND VON BADEN treat all Chronic Diseases, [illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, For-erly of St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible] A PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. [illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists. [illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and the Lehigh Coal Companies of Pennsylvania again offer to the public their choice family coals as follows in LUMP, LARGE EGG, SMALL EGG, RANGE, CHESNUT AND NUT. [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers, Provision Dealers and General COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] GALLOWAY & CO.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] WM. S. BROWN & CO. New York. [illegible]

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," [illegible] R. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 Wall St., New York, WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS [illegible] VERMILYE & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at 22 LASALLE STREET. Capital, - - - - $250,000. [illegible] EDW'D. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. [illegible]

Saddlery Hardware.

CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO., 52 LAKE STREET, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLERY HARDWARE, SADDLES, Carriage Trimmings, HORSE COLLARS, Whips, Lashes, Sleigh Bells, Horse-Blankets, Bridle, Harness and Skirting LEATHER. HOYT & BROS. Patent Stretched and Riveted LEATHER BELTING. [illegible]

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., 45 and 47 Lake Street, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLERY HARDWARE, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Horse Collars, Blankets, Whips, Lashes, —AND— Harness Leather.

A. ORTMAYER & CO, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS, Whips, Horse Blankets, Plough Harness, &c., &c. 44 LAKE STREET, UP-STAIRS.

Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, &c. &c. [illegible]

PIANOS.—A variety of 7-octave Pianos FOR SALE. [illegible]

Oysters.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—Fifth Annual Sale of J. C. MAHONY'S CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS. [illegible] Cans well filled and Warranted Every Time. [illegible]

Salt.

SALT, SALT, SALT, At the Agency of the Salt Company of Onondaga. Coarse, Fine, Dairy and Ground Solar Salt, in quantities to suit. Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled. Office 132½ South Water-st., Chicago. E. HASKIN, Agent.

107 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 107

BAILEY'S PATENT

SPRING ROLL Family Clothes Wringer. BENCH MACHINE. REPUTATION ESTABLISHED. N.B.—Over 600 in use in this city. Number sold in this State .... 1207 A No. 1 Machine .... $10.00. No. 2 Machine .... 15.00. JAMES R. RICE. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer for this State. Post Office Box [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA. [illegible] KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, [illegible] CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON, [illegible]

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

REPORT OF THE OHIO SANITARY COMMISSION.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The *Commercial* says Chas. E. Cist, Esq., who, in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, proceeded to Chattanooga immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. He left Chattanooga on Friday last, and Bridgeport at noon of Sunday. He fully confirms the encouraging reports that we have had of the position, condition and spirit of the army, from all who have been with it since the battle. The army does not feel that it has suffered a reverse, and there is general exasperation among the soldiers at the exaggerated tales of disaster put in circulation in the North which have reached them. The army theory of the matter is that the battle was for the possession of Chattanooga. They have it and claim a substantial victory. It is a mistaken notion that the Army of the Cumberland marched out from Chattanooga and were beaten back into it.

In point of fact four-fifths of the army were never in Chattanooga until after the battle. The main body of our forces crossed the Tennessee river and the mountains that shelter North Georgia, to the right of Chattanooga, menacing Bragg's line of communications. Bragg fell back to avoid being taken in the rear and separated from his reinforcements. When our army had crossed the mountains, Bragg's reinforcements came up, and he prepared for battle. Then it was a race between the armies which should get into Chattanooga. They came in contact near that place, and the two days terrible fighting occurred. The question of defeat or success with our army was, whether they should secure a base of operations at Chattanooga, or be driven back into the mountains through which they had advanced, and compelled to rest at Bridgeport. The result is known, and "the prize of victory," as the Richmond papers justly term Chattanooga, is in our hands.

It is believed that if McCook's and Crittenden's corps had been efficiently commanded, the rebel army would have been by this time a wreck at Atlanta; and no doubt is entertained by our boys of complete success "next time."

It is believed at the Adjutant General's office that the losses in the battles in killed, wounded and missing, will not exceed thirteen thousand. The enemy lost a great many more in killed than we did, and have more men seriously wounded. They took a few more prisoners and a few more guns than we did. The large number of our slightly wounded is accounted for in part by the fact that the enemy used a great many "buck and ball" cartridges. The buckshot temporarily disable a great many men, putting them out of the fight, but do not kill a large proportion. Our soldiers are armed exclusively with rifles.

There was a good deal of interest felt in our army as to the opinions of Longstreet's men of the comparative fighting qualities of the Eastern and Western troops. The intelligent prisoners belonging to Longstreet's divisions who were taken were interrogated on this point. Their testimony was that the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac were as brave as those of the Army of the Cumberland, but they said the fire of Rosecrans' men was more deadly than that of the Eastern soldiers—they were, in the aggregate, much better marksmen, and they rallied more rapidly when they had been broken. The rebs were somewhat surprised at the tenacity with which the regiments of the Army of the Cumberland maintained their organization under reverses. They repeatedly found regiments that they supposed had been routed, put into firm fighting condition in a few minutes. Everything that is possible is being done for our wounded, and they are generally pretty well supplied with necessaries, but they are suffering terribly in being transported over rough roads.

No uneasiness need be entertained as to the adequacy of supplies for the army. There are large quantities on hand. The rebel cavalry raid, though a serious annoyance, can only amount to a temporary mischief. Their force is not strong enough to hold any position on the road for twenty four hours, and they will be fortunate if they have not as much difficulty in recrossing the Tennessee River as John Morgan had in repassing the Ohio after his raid in this direction. It is confidently expected that the rebel raiding force will be knocked in pieces by our hotly pursuing cavalry. Provision was made in advance for speedily repairing the railroad, if it should be broken. The timber is ready, and has only to be moved to the spot and put up, so we may count upon it that damages will be repaired in a very brief period.

The arrangements for taking the vote of the Ohio soldiers on Tuesday next have been completed. There is no Vallandigham party in the army. Occasionally there is a regiment where there are one or two Vallandigham men, but they are so rare as to be curiosities. The patriotic feeling among the boys has only been intensified by their experience since they marched with full ranks through our cities on their way to "the big wars," cheered by all the people, some of whom have unfortunately suffered their sense of duty to their country and its defenders, to be obscured by the passions that arise in partisan controversies.

Experiments with the Greek Fire.

The Morris Island correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing under date of Sept. 29th, says:

You have been informed that a Greek fire was thrown into the city of Charleston; but this intimation is to be understood as having been made in the past tense only. Public curiosity has been much excited upon this subject, especially among the traitorous inhabitants of the city we invest. Let them be patient; they will be gratified in due time. Indeed the new "sensation" is likely to enjoy but short-lived popularity among them. Your correspondent yesterday witnessed some experiments with this new incendiary agent, calculated to determine whether it would cause premature explosions of shells containing it. Nine shells were fired from a 30-pounder Parrott gun into the sea. Of these two contained each ten of the small tin tubes in which the Greek fire is packed, in addition to the bursting charge of powder. The other seven had each four tubes of the inflammable article. The first shot had a charge of ten tubes. This had a wooden plug instead of a fuze. It fell into the water without exploding. The second, containing ten tubes, with a five second fuse, exploded about 150 from the gun, and was deemed an evidence of premature explosion by the Captain of Ordnance in command, who declared that the shell should, in five seconds, travel at least 1,200 feet. To this Mr. Short, the proprietor of the Greek fire, objected that the fuse might have been defective, or imperfectly adjusted. Accordingly, he was invited to see the remaining fuses placed in the shells. The Sergeant performing this duty carefully filled them in with white lead to prevent leakage of gas into the shell from the chamber of the gun, by the ignition of the powder therein. This precaution taken, the seven remaining shells were discharged in succession, with the same results as though they had been only ordinarily charged. Various elevations were tried, with 5 second, 10 second, and 12 second fuses; most of the shells exploding in the air when their fuses had burned through, the others falling unexploded into the sea, owing to the depression of the gun. The first shot, and the seven last fired, proved that "Greek fire" did not, as had been charged, explode the shells prematurely. This was all that was required to be proved by the experiment.

Of the incendiary power of the "Greek fire," your correspondent was enabled to judge by igniting some himself, and thrusting it alternately into water and sand. Several seconds' immersion in either was ineffectual to extinguish the flame. Another tube thrown under water, on the beach, was exhausted of its contents. The thick, pitchy smoke that bubbled up through the water continued two minutes, to prove that combustion still went on. A third tube was fired, and buried on the beach, the wet sand being stamped and pressed on all sides of it, so that the air was excluded from the flame. In four minutes it was dug up, and found to have quite burned out. A substance that will burn two minutes, inextinguishable by any of the appliances ordinarily at hand, must be a very dangerous incendiary agent. Chemists know how to compound several such mixtures; but, as all those heretofore have been liquid or gaseous in their form, the danger of using them has been very great. Mr. Short has reduced his compound to a solid body, inexplosive and not liable to spontaneous combustion. He packs it into tin tubes, three inches in length and three fourths of an inch diameter. These are lined, inside and out, with pitch. The solid compound is tightly packed into them, a fuse being inserted at one end. They are then covered with brown paper, and deposited in wooden boxes of 250 each, ready for use. It would seem that they might be made available for the same purpose as hand grenades are used for. Mr. Short might with advantage cause them to be packed in sheet-iron boxes instead of wooden ones. Indeed, they are so very liable to aggravate dangerous fires, when kept near other articles of ordnance, that it would be well to set our patent fire-proof safe-makers at work to devise light and portable packing-cases for them, intended especially to preserve them, for a time at least, from contact with fires accidentally kindled.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The health of Garibaldi continues to improve. The General walks about Caprera now by the aid of a stick, and without feeling any pain.

—Crawford's group of statuary, claimed by those who effected its sale to the Government to be illustrative of our nation's history, has been hoisted to its place on the north wing of the capitol.

—Henry Ward Beecher has reached England, on his way home.

—A deserter ran across the suspension bridge at Lewiston a few days since, and a guard after him. They followed him into Queenston, on the Canada side, and fired at him, without effect. Whereupon the soldiers were arrested by the Canadian authorities and put in jail. A well known citizen went to their relief, and, at or making due apologies, the soldiers were released. The Canadians were quite indignant at this invasion by Yankee soldiers.

—Count Alfred de Vigny, a French poet of rare and graceful genius, and a prose writer at once amiable and exquisitely critical, is dead. His translation of Shakspeare was the first which made it possible for the great master of the English drama to be at all fitly appreciated in French. The most elaborately worked of his works, the romance of Cinq Mars, had attained a great English popularity. In 1845 he was elected a member of the French Academy, and his death, accordingly, vacates one of the "forty chairs of the immortals."

FROM THE RED LAKE TREATY EXPEDITION.

The Oldest of Living Chippewas—A Squaw 120 Years Old—The Great-Grand Mother of the Red Lakers—And an Antiquarian Essay Thereon for the benefit of the Pickwick Club.

[Correspondence St. Paul Press.]

RED LAKE CROSSING, Sept. 24, 1863.

DEAR PRESS:—I have stood face to face with the middle of the Eighteenth Century, and looked into its dim and hazy eyes. I have seen the cotemporary of the Grand Monarque, of Frederick the Great, and Boswell and Voltaire, and Walpole—the link which connects the golden age of absolutism and Utopian philosophies which the iron age of revolutions and republics coeval with the dream of the one and the fulfillment of the other. In short, I have seen a Chippewa squaw a hundred and twenty years old.

I first met this ancient lady at Abercrombie, crouching on the ground, half hid, as if to symbolize her own decay and desolation, in the smoke and ashes of a smouldering fire, among the children of a half-breed great granddaughter, with a knife in her tremulous fingers, cutting up a cony for a stew she was cooking in the pot which hung over the half-dead embers, and looking, for all the world, like one of the weird witch-hags whom Macbeth met upon the heath, and muttering, like them, some potent incantation over the accursed bouillon.

She is, they say, the great-great-great and thrice great grandmother of an Indian and half-breed progeny numbering hundreds, the gray progenitor and spring head of the cimmerian Red Lakers—that uncouth and hyperborean tribe who dwell beyond the farthest sources and summits of the Mississippi, by the shores of an inland sea, ringed in with the gloom of primeval woods. She is the first Chippewa woman, she says, who ever set foot or skinned muskrats on the shores of Red Lake.

A hundred years ago, when the Chippewas had driven the Sioux from the borders of Lake Superior and the lacustrine forest region around the headwaters of the Mississippi into the naked plains to the west and south, this woman with her husband emigrated from the Sault St. Marie to find a home in the newly conquered territory, and passing through the dark forests and the labyrinth of lakes, which are strung along the current of the Mississippi, like the gigantic rosary of some dark spirit called like a monk, forever telling his beads in the twilight of the everlasting pines, passing beyond the maze of rice swamps and bogs, and leaving their boats adventurous kin behind them, pressed on towards the setting sun, till they reached the margin of Red Lake, and there founded a colony of their own. Others soon after joined them and made a village there, and she remembers that there a party of Sioux came to propitiate the intruding strangers, and to make a treaty of peace. But

"*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*,"

was the maxim of the ruthless invaders. The Sioux were attacked, two of their number killed, and from that day to this, the old lady says the Red Lakers have been at war with the Sioux.

Gov. Ramsey, who was present, having informed her that he was going to make a treaty for the lands of the Red lakers, she replied with a senile chuckle that he ought to treat with her as she was the original owner; and I could not help feeling a sort of superstitious awe of this strange, old, mummified relic of a dead century, claiming her own in a world she had outlived and which had forgotten her—as if the widow of Romulus had risen from her ashes to claim her Sabine dower in the seven hilled city.

And a grand old classic squaw she grew upon me, as I looked at her crooning over the simmering kettle, dingy, and begrimmed, like a picture of the old masters, with the smoky adumbration of the ages that had grown over her. Her matted and knotty hair was not white, as I could not help thinking it might have been half a century ago, but of a dun and slaty grey, as if the snows of her sixscore winters had been touched with the shadows of an antiquity overtopping the common range of human life, as the hoary heads of the highest mountains are hooded in the clouds.

Her face certified to the superhuman antiquity of its owner, which was rather disparaged by the liveliness of her movements, for she hobbled about, crutch in hand, with an agility more becoming a blooming maiden of eighteen than a lady of her mature years. But her face was positively the oldest face—the oddest, dabby, aged, tawed, wrinkled, cindery, leathery parchment of a face you ever saw on a human being. The history of all her 120 years was crowded in the mystic hieroglyphs which Time and its cares had cut, and carved, and countersigned in her leathery skin—baffling all attempts to fancy her the round and smooth checked Indian girl, the beauty of a hundred years ago, as she was said to be.

But those misty, rheumy eyes, just peeping from their nearly closed lids, upon the deepening twilight in which she gropes her way to the grave, had once their noon of full-orbed radiance, and were in their auroral splendor one hundred years ago. It was then a young Frenchman, named Messen, came to Red Lake to trade in furs, when her husband was away hunting, and pitying her loneliness or smitten with her charms, consoled her for the absence of her liege lord by assuming his duties. In honor of this temporary connection, she proudly bears the name of Elizabeth Messon; and she gleefully relates that on her husband's return he had the benignity, on seeing the presents she had received from her paramour, to approve the lucrative transaction, but insisted that the half-breed girl, who was the fruit of the connection, should be reared by her father. This was agreed to, and from the ingraft sprang a wide family of half breed descendants, among whom, as among the Red Lakers, the avuncular squaw is cherished, we hope, with the filial veneration due to her fabulous age, and her historic dignity, as the living and coeval embodiment of all their traditions.

In the true Pickwickian spirit of antiquarian research, I have accepted the remote antiquity which her half breed descendants assign to their *ave* Elizabeth, without submitting their chronology to the test of a too impertinent skepticism. I am the chronicler and not the critic. To be sure, when I saw her getting out of a Red River cart, making a ladder of the wheels, to assist her feeble and faltering, but cautious and sure descent—I thought—but no matter; to others I leave the vulgar sacrilege of doubt. The legend of her years is written in the papyrus skin which enrolls the monumental mummy of her body. They all say she is one hundred and twenty years of age; and old grey-headed men—the patriarchs of the tribe—remember her when they were boys, as even then an old woman. Could anything be more authentic? J. A. W.

The Dominican Rebellion.

The eastern portion of the island of Hayti, comprising an area of square miles (equal to two States like New Hampshire or Maryland,) and having a population of about 140,000, nine tenths of whom are blacks, constitutes what was lately known as the Dominican Republic. The harbor of the city of San Domingo, and the bay of Samana, afford an excellent refuge for shipping. The cession of the latter to the United States was a subject of negotiation between Santana, then President; and the Administration of Gen. Pierce. Within the last fifty years, the Dominicans have been at different times subjects of Spain and then of France, and been repeatedly engaged in fierce wars with Hayti. In an effort to maintain their independence. Recognized by France, a treaty with that power was concluded in 1848, and with Great Britain two years later. For a time they enjoyed a considerable degree of prosperity, but through the treachery of President Santana the rights and liberties of the people were sold to Spain and the act of annexation consummated. Against Spain they now rebel, the Dominicans displaying an earnestness and unanimity which gives promise of a long and desperate struggle before the imperial authority can be re-established. Our latest advices speak of the conflict as going on with unabated fury. Two divisions of Spanish troops, together numbering 3,600 men, had been routed with a loss of more than 1,000 killed and wounded. One division of 2,000 men were repulsed in an open attack. The other entered Santiago, but were compelled to capitulate, after the city had been burnt, and it was on the retreat to Puerto Plata that, in disregard of conditions previously agreed upon, the Spaniards were fired upon with deadly effect. The town of San Carlos, in the neighborhood of Santo Domingo City, was also said to have been burned by the rebels. According to report, fearful atrocities have been committed, by both sides.

The Dominicans evidently have the sympathies of the neighboring islands not under Spanish jurisdiction, and it is charged that they are receiving substantial comfort from sympathizers in the United States. However this may be, it is not certain the Dominicans are capable of self-government. In former experience they lacked vigor and cohesion. No doubt in regard to the present difficulty, there was reason for dissatisfaction. They represent that they have been treated as vanquished subjects; that civil and religious liberty has been taken away; that their educational institutions have been suppressed. In short, that Spanish rule has been followed by the decay of commerce, the discouragement of domestic industry, and mental and moral deterioration. What will be the end, none can foresee.

The Milan Cathedral.

Henry Ward Beecher in his last letter to the *Independent*, dates from Milan, and thus speaks of the Cathedral:

The interior of the Milan Cathedral is most impressive. The line of vast columns that rise up into the dim heights, the sense of immense space, fill the mind with all manner of fancies. It is something as if in a clear night one lies down and looks long up into the heavens. That comes nearer to an experience of being out of the body than anything else I know of; and to say that a cathedral reminds you of it, is to give it great praise. I went every day, in the morning, to see the sunlight gush through the eastern painted windows, and every afternoon I returned to see the richer golden evening light stream through the western windows. As a lifelong daily experience, I would not exchange this for the free outdoor sunlight spread upwards, in the morning, over the whole glowing cope, and flashing over the fields, with myriad echoes from every drop of dew. But, as an unusual experience, it deeply impressed me. I felt as if it were but the flood of light preceding some angelic band. I waited for sound and sight. I almost believed that I should hear some voice with messages out of the Great Infinite, announcing truths which, alas! shall never come to us until we go forth to them.

CAN'T SWALLOW THE DOSE.—The Copperheads of Walworth county, Wisconsin, recently nominated Judge G. W. Skinner, of Delevan, for County Superintendent. The loyal old War Democrat thus rebukes the Judases in his card declining the nomination:

"I have no sympathy with the party called Copperhead Democrats. I am thoroughly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the last rebel has laid down his arms, believing that we, as a people, could never be [illegible]"

worthy of respect among nations of the world, if we would tamely submit to have our Government torn into pieces by this cursed rebellion.

Origin of the Word Chickamauga.

[Correspondence of the Nashville Union.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3, 1863.

The editor of the New Albany *Ledger* has derived his information, in regard to the signification of the word Chickamauga, from a strange source. If an Indian [illegible] any thing like pleasant or beautiful I have been a resident in the vicinity for eleven years and having some curiosity in regard to language and literary affairs, I would naturally make some inquiry about the original signification of the Indian names; and traditionary authority generally sanctions "River of Death" as being the interpretation of Chickamauga. But there are some who say that in the Cherokee language it signified Graveyard; but no person, white, black or Indian has ever understood it to mean anything like pleasanter beautiful. The name Chickamauga is said to have been given to the stream in consequence of the unhealthiness of the climate, it being the most sickly region either in Tennessee or Georgia. It is spoken of by some as a river. It is considered a creek by persons in that region. There are several streams in the vicinity bearing the same name. North Chickamauga runs out of Walden's Ridge going south, and empties into the Tennessee, seven miles above Chattanooga.

Last Chickamauga rises near the State line, being formed by branches from Hamilton and Bradley counties in Tennessee, and Whitfield and Murray counties in Georgia; running in a western direction to a point near Ringgold, turns nearly north, and falls into the Tennessee river five miles above Chattanooga. Above Ringgold it is called East Chickamauga. The valley of this stream is followed by the Western and Atlantic Railroad to a point beyond Ringgold. There are from ten to fifteen railroad bridges on this creek. West Chickamauga, the creek on which the great battle was fought on Saturday and Sunday, heads in McLemore's Cove, a part of Lookout Mountain, and runs nearly east, until it reaches main Chickamauga, near the old Missionary Station. Gordon's Mills are on this stream. And the plain upon this side of the creek is the ground on which the most sanguinary struggle of modern times took place. It is on the road leading from Chattanooga to Lafayette.

FOREIGN WAIFS.

The correspondent of the *Times* attached to the Confederate army in Virginia is said to be Lieut. Butler, of Silistria celebrity.

Infanticide is increasing so rapidly in the United Kingdom, that a society has been formed for the purpose of adopting measures for its prevention.

The necessary authority has been sought to establish liberal journals at Tours, Angers, and several other cities in France, and has been in every case refused.

At a "Harvest Home" dinner, in a rural parish of England, an American named Rawlings was much cheered on expressing the hope that the Confederates would win the day.

Pilgrimages by rail are becoming quite the fashion in the old world. The ghosts of those ancient worthies who walked hundreds of miles to Rome with peas in their shoes, must look down with supreme contempt upon this innovation.

—There exists in Berlin a "Society for the Defence of the Liberty of the Press," and it has kept a register of the number of warnings given to newspapers in June and July. They amount to eighty—at the rate, that is to say, of more than one a day.

—The Emperor of Morocco having manifested an intention of purchasing some pieces of ordnance in Spain, the Queen's government has ordered that four rifled cannon shall be sent as a present from her Majesty as a mark of the good understanding which prevails between the two countries.

—The large increase of vipers in France has attracted the attention of the Government, and the councils general of departments have been advised to vote a sum of money for the destruction of these dangerous reptiles. The object is found to be best effected, however, by the multiplication of crows and pigs.

—A Confederate agent appeared in Cork, and, after enlisting the sympathies of the people, further secured a Malacca cane and £10, an opera glass, two great coats, a bootjack, a new hat in exchange for an old one, a silk umbrella, of course, and left his landlord to deplore his loss, on account of his bills unpaid.

—The Russians are placing torpedoes in the Baltic, and have issued notices to navigators to observe certain marks in order to avoid them, flying blue flags on the danger posts. Some accidents have already occurred, and a short time since a Danish vessel was destroyed by one of these exploding machines, which had been inadvertently left in the fairway since the last war.

—A sad accident has happened at the Theatre Dejazet, in Paris. The ghost apparatus having been disarranged, one of the chorus singers was substituted in its place. Unfortunately, this was not told either to the public or M. Fribault, who represented the murderer. The audience hissed the ghost, which M. Fribault took to himself, and made a thrust with the dagger at the supposed apparition. The poor man gave a horrible shriek, and fell, the dagger, which was a sharp-bladed instrument, remaining in his body. A few hours later he was a corpse.

—A singular incident occurred a few weeks back at the Rainey circus at Ostend, when the Duchess of Brabant was present. The performance terminated by a stag hunt, in which the animal, finding itself surrounded, made a desperate leap and alighted in the Royal box at the feet of the Duchess. It then jumped over the low partition, rushed down the grand staircase at the back of the box, gained the street, and has not been since heard of. This unexpected feat, which was not on the programme, excited general laughter in the theatre, in which the Duchess herself was one of the first to join.

—A Paris creditor followed one of his debtors from the evening concert in the Champs Elysees, accompanied by a large crowd of persons who were eager to see whether the debtor, a much younger and more active man than his creditor, would not give him the slip. As they were going along, a person exclaimed: "What a stupid fellow that creditor must be! Why does not he collar his debtor and make a disturbance, so that the 'sergents de ville' might arrest both and lock them up for the night?" The creditor followed the advice, but not with any great success, for the debtor managed to get away in the scuffle, thanks to the aid of sympathizing bystanders, while the creditor and his officious counsellor were taken into custody for a breach of the peace, and marched off to the nearest police station.

—Colonel Charras, one of the exiles of 1851, some years ago wrote a remarkable book on the campaign of 1815 and the battle of Waterloo. All the incidents of the great struggle were analysed and discussed from a soldier's point of view, and the result was that the gallant author, himself a military celebrity of great note, concluded against the fanciful story recorded in the "Memorial de St. Helena," laid all the blame on the first Napoleon, and gave the praise to Wellington. Although the book did not so much as mention Napoleon III, it had to be published in Brussels. The sixth edition is about to appear, and as Col. Charras has added a special chapter of 100 pages, for the purpose of refuting the last volume of M. Thier's history, he wanted to have his maps engraved in Paris, by a high firm, which does these things for the French War Office. The firm readily consented, when the Secretary of State suddenly informed them that their connection with his office would at once be dissevered if they executed the order. Afterwards, a Belgian engraver undertook the work for which he desired to obtain a special kind of paper manufactured in France; the manufacturer was, however, forbidden to provide it.

—Rev. John De Witt was installed as Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday last. Rev. Thomas De Witt, in delivering the charge, referred to the fact that just forty years ago he had performed the same service in which he was now engaged at the institution of the father of him whom he addressed.

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NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, [illegible] 46 SOUTH MONROE STREET.

Miscellaneous.

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GENERAL ORDER NO. 100. U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, [illegible] DAVID D. PORTER, [illegible]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct 3, 1863. An Army Medical Board will meet in the city of New York, [illegible] C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U. S. Army.

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Roback's Bitters.

[illegible] Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati. G. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent. [illegible]

★ ★ ★ DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, [illegible] Every Horse Owner [illegible] CAUTION. [illegible]

Business Cards.

COBURN & MARRS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, [illegible]

TOBACCO DEALERS. CASEY & CO., Wholesale Tobacco Dealers, [illegible]

$50 REWARD.—A reward of [illegible] Ten Dollars Reward. [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S [illegible] FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, [illegible] FOR Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, AND All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, [illegible] ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE, PALLID COUNTENANCE. [illegible] Helmbold's Extract Buchu [illegible] IRON OR BARK. [illegible] MALE OR FEMALE [illegible] A GOOD APPETITE, WILL GIVE YOU STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES WILL GIVE YOU Brisk and Energetic Feelings, AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO SLEEP WELL. A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL. [illegible] Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, [illegible] And Beautifying the Complexion. NOT A FEW [illegible] See Medical Properties of Buchu. FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES. [illegible] PRICES: Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00. [illegible] BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS. [illegible] HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH, Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-St., and all Druggists. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

1863. FALL TRADE. 1863. RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES 30 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] As Low as can be Bought [illegible] RAWSON & BARTLETT.

FALL TRADE. Doggett, Bassett & Hills BOOTS & SHOES AT WHOLESALE. [illegible] DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, [illegible]

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

HATS, CAPS, FUR GOODS, AND BUFFALO ROBES, AT WHOLESALE. E. P. L. BROOM 50 Lake Street, Chicago. [illegible] E. P. L. BROOM, Wholesale Dealer in HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c. 50 Lake Street, ... Chicago.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO., [illegible] WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO AND FANCY ROBES, BUCKSKIN GOODS, UMBRELLAS, &c. [illegible] OUR MOTTO IS LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. [illegible]

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, [illegible] WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c., [illegible] Hats, Caps, Furs, Buckskin Goods, Buffalo and Fancy Robes, Umbrellas, Ladies' Hats, &c. [illegible] Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs. [illegible] Weber, Williams & Fitch.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 358 Miles Double Track. [illegible] THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA [illegible] SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK [illegible] FREIGHTS. [illegible] LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

Insurance.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. CHARTERED 1810. Assets May 1st, 1863, $1,135,320.60. [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE. [illegible] 122 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. [illegible] G. F. BISSELL, General Agent. [illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, [illegible]

Land Agents.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

THE UNION CLUB.

A MEETING SATURDAY NIGHT.

Speeches will be Made by Senator Trumbull, E. S. Isham, Esq., Hon. J. D. Ward, J. A. Jameson, Esq., and Others.

The first meeting of the Union Club (new series) will be held in the Club Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Lake, on

Saturday Evening, Oct. 10, 1863,

The occasion will be one of great interest, and a large attendance is desired. Come early. The meeting will open at 7½ o'clock.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.—At the Theatre, M[illegible] and Arlington, Leon and [illegible], there are matinees this afternoon at the usual hour.

U. L. A.—THIRTEENTH WARD.—Remember the Union men rally at Mr. Conrad Volser's, to-night. Let there be a full attendance.

PERSONAL.—Joseph D. Walker, Adjutant of the 39th Illinois, better known as the Yates Phalanx, arrived in this city yesterday, direct from headquarters on Morris Island. He reports the regiment in excellent health and fine spirits.

SPLENDID STOCK FARM FOR RENT.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen one of the best stock farms in Northern Illinois, is offered for rent. To a good, responsible tenant, this is a rare opportunity. For terms, and particulars, address this office.

AN APPROPRIATE REWARD.—R. N. Rice, Esq., Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, has offered $500 reward for information that will lead to the detection of the villains who uncoupled the cars near Lawton, by which the disaster was caused to an excursion train.

MINNESOTA REGIMENTS COMING.—The 7th Minnesota Regiment will arrive from St. Paul, via C. & N. W. R. R., about six o'clock this morning, en route for St. Louis; and the 9th Minnesota is expected to-morrow morning, with 250 mules and 50 army wagons, &c. These regiments formed a part of the famous "Indian Expedition."

MRS. HUBBARD'S LECTURE BEFORE THE LADIES' UNION LEAGUE.—Mrs. Hubbard, of Wisconsin, delivered a lecture to the Ladies' Union League, last night, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The house was well filled by an intelligent audience, and the lecture was well received, and in some portions warmly applauded. We regret that the pressure upon our columns this morning prevents the publication of the report we had prepared of the lecture.

THE UNION CLUB MEETING.—The effort on the part of the Young Men to renew the meetings under the auspices of the Union Club, is highly laudable, and should in every possible way be encouraged. Their meetings last winter were decided successes. With a little work and judicious management the Club may be made a permanent, popular, and powerful organization. The meeting called for this evening, will no doubt be largely attended. Good speakers are promised.

CORRECTION.—Our types yesterday did and injustice, in the report of the remarks of Rev. Dr. Patton at Nashville, as given by our special correspondent. They made him say that he had spoken too modestly in the evidence which he spread before the colored population of that place, and that he was and ever had been their true friend; whereas he actually said the precise opposite—that he feared he might have expressed himself too immodestly, in his effort to gain their confidence preliminary to the advice he had to offer. Our special correspondent reported the words correctly; the error was in the types.

LARCENY.—Michael Lerchl is a blacksmith, who has hitherto worked for Peter Schuttler, the wagon manufacturer, and has cultivated larceny as a source of recreation and profit in his leisure moments. This he could do, in the particular sphere to which he confined his operations, at considerable advantage, and with slight liability of detection, for he modestly limited himself to appropriating at night the tools with which he had worked during the day. The most modest merit, however, comes to light at last, and so it was with Mr. Lerchl's. He was detected visiting a place in which he had concealed some of his plunder, and the result was that he was arrested, and yesterday bound over to the Recorder's Court in the sum of three hundred dollars.

CHICAGO GYMNASIUM.—The students of this valuable school for physical exercise, which is held in the old Trinity Church, on Madison street, are about to give an exhibition, to which all who are interested in physical education are invited. There will be a great variety of exercises by the regular students, who now number nearly [illegible] hundred and sixty; and besides the attractions of Messrs. Stowe & Blacks, our noted townsman, K. H. Olmsted, has consented to give his services. This gentleman is a long way ahead of Dr. Winship in his capacity of lifting. Winship never lifted more than sixteen hundred pounds, whilst Mr. Olmsted (who is a more private man and not a professional) can lift twenty-six hundred pounds! We hope there will be a full attendance, as a school of this kind ought to be encouraged.

THE BEST QUALITIES IN A STOVE.—The more important and desirable qualities of a stove, are: 1st, ready contrivances for regulating the draught; 2d, a high temperature attained by the economical use of fuel, and the perfect combustion of both fuel and gas; 3d, its capacity for using either bituminous or anthracite coal; 4th, the protection of the posts coming in contact with the most intense heat, by the use of fire-brick lining; 5th, to combine a parlor, or dining room stove with one that can be used for dining-room purposes, containing an oven, &c.; 6th, simple arrangements by which fire can be kept up the year round, if desirable without re-kindling, and grates so arranged that clinkers and cinders can be easily removed without creating any dust in the room. All these points are claimed for "Searvey's oven gas-burner." This stove was introduced in Chicago four years ago. The first season 60 were sold; the second, 400; the third about 700, and the sales thus far this year are only limited by the ability of the dealers in them—the sales far exceeding those of any former year. Of the hundreds that have been sold for city or country use, not one has been returned, and all that have spoken of them, are enthusiastic in their praise. These stoves and furnaces, for heating large halls and whole buildings (constructed upon the same scientific principles) are for sale by T. B. & H. M. Searvey, 60 Randolph street, and by Searvey & Co., 195 Lake street, where those in want of any kind of parlor or cooking stoves, or any article in the hardware line, will find it to their interest to call.

Particulars of the Death of Mr. Charles Derby.

Yesterday morning a Coroner's inquest was held on the remains of this unfortunate man, which revealed the following particulars:—About nine o'clock Thursday evening he came down from the Tremont House considerably intoxicated, and after some conversation with a hackman by the name of Ross, who was standing by the door, was driven by him to a place kept by Nelly Castello, on North avenue. There he invited a girl named "Kitty Doe" to go with him to his lodging [illegible], and after some persuasion she consented to accompany him. They returned in the same hack. When they reached his room, the hackman made a fire and Derby produced a bottle of wine, of which all three partook. Upon this the hackman left, and the deceased immediately after stepped out to get some oysters, and returning with them, as he had no spoons, amused himself in whittling a couple of sticks to supply their place. Some conversation ensuing about books, he mentioned the names of some books which he had in an upper room that the girl expressed a wish to borrow, and they went up together to look at them. In passing from the landing of the topmost staircase to the place where the books were deposited, they were obliged to make the circuit of an immense tub, used in the business of [illegible]. Still further from the staircase than this tub, towards the centre [illegible] was an open hatchway. They had just finished their examination of the books [illegible]. They groped their way towards the staircase, and in passing around the tub before mentioned, diverged, it seems, towards the hatchway. Derby was leading, and the girl, following, with her hand on his shoulder, [illegible] the way, to which deceased replied, "never mind, I'm ahead." These words had not fairly escaped his lips when he dropped through the hatchway.

As soon as she was sufficiently recovered from her fright, the girl summoned the help [illegible] was beyond the reach of medical aid. Derby, as near as we could learn, was about fifty years of age. He was married and has a family residing in St. Louis. So suddenly, without a moment's warning or the shadow of a premonition did this man pass from the full flush of life and energy to the darkness and stillness of death.

It is painful to dwell on a feature of this melancholy casualty, which leaves a stain on the name of its unfortunate victim, and for the sake of friends we would wish to pass with reference. [illegible]

Exercises in the High School.

The usual monthly exercises of the High School, came off yesterday afternoon. There was a fair number of visitors present and a goodly show of students—both male and female. The latter made a very brilliant show on the classic benches, and a patriotic American would have been justified in going into enthusiasm at the sight of so much native beauty, aided only by the brilliant eyes running from twelve all through the gamut of the teens.

The exercises were not of so high a character as we had been led to expect, nor such as we have a right to demand of the pupils of a High School. They consisted entirely of recitations, and one had no chance to judge of the intellectual ability of the scholars, except from their interpretations of the poems and prose passages, of which these recitations consisted. It was easy to see that some of them did not understand the meaning of what they read, and very few of them were affected by the sentiments and feeling of the authors. We do not say this illnaturedly—far from it. We know as well as most, that it is the hardest thing in the world to read well, and that for one good reader there are a thousand bad ones. There ought to be a Professor of Reading in every High School and College. Not a miserable, pretentious fellow, with his laws and rules of elocution and rhetoric, but a man of genius and fine intuitions, who shall first awaken the minds of his pupils to the scope and spirit of what is read, and then animate them with his own inspiration and enthusiasm, making them feel through every fibre of their being the beauty and grandeur of the theme which the [illegible] deliver. Of course, it is a simple thing enough to make mechanical readers—quite as easy as to make a hand organ grind tunes; but to create a soul under the ribs of words—whether poetry or prose—and make them move either to laughter or tears, as the authors design may be, is altogether another matter, and well worthy the consideration both of teachers and taught.

The most solid and real reading which we heard in this session was by Master Bickwell, and the subject, "Liberty." This young gentleman seemed to enter into the heart of the piece, and his words were well pronounced, and his voice modulated to suit the humor of the sentiment. A bright little lady, with a fine imaginative head and sweet face full of intelligence, whose name we learned was Kate Deordon, also read with great spirit, and here and there with vigor and a full appreciation. Miss Emma Farr recited a poem, the refrain of which was, "I shall rock my child to sleep," with correctness as to rule, but with a provoking coldness and apathy. After which there was a duette by the Misses Cage, accurate in execution, but without fire, or power of any sort. It seemed to us that they did not try to do their best; and we are sure they can do better. Let them bear in mind that the only way to make others feel your performance is to feel it yourself. This is infallible! A small, intelligent boy, named Mason, delivered, in very fine style, a mock heroic poem called *The Battle of the Cats.* The brave little fellow had an absolute command over himself, and although the audience—ourselves amongst the number—were convulsed now and then with laughter, he proceeded to the end in all the seriousness of tragedy, without moving a muscle that would have destroyed the acting. A handsome young lady, whose name we did not hear, read a poem which we tried hard to listen to, but couldn't on account of the exceedingly unpleasant delivery of it. Her voice was raised to so high a pitch that she had no control of it; and all the graces of modulation, the pathos and tenderness which the poem required in the reader, were non est, much to our disappointment. Miss Mary McDougal would have read better if she had been more decided in her expression. There was no cause for that half sentimental, half maudlin tone in which she read the poem. Let her try a more natural manner, and it will improve her practise amazingly. A tall, magnetic young man, about twenty, recited a poem of Cambell's in not a good style. His elocution, indeed, is decidedly bad—and his manner, toward the close, of looking up to the roof as with beseeching eyes, and of using his arms, is not altogether classic. He also requires to have a private understanding with his author, as to what he means by his musical words, before he attempts again to expound him. The rest of the exercises were pretty nearly of the same intellectual character as those above spoken of. We heartily hope no one will be offended by our free criticism—as we assuredly mean only to do good by stimulating to nobler attempts.

The Soldiers' Home.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, was held yesterday afternoon, T. B. Bryan in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The committee on collections reported that they had received from the Westminster Sabbath School $12.25, and from the Tabernacle Church $43, and that Mr. Spencer, agent of Jewett & Root, had for them, donated the stove in the room. Mrs. Degenhardt reported that people had generously responded to the demand for provisions, and that a number of barrels of apples and other "good things," had been added to their stores.

The visiting committee reported that they had visited the Home daily, during the week, and uniformly found the house in good order, and the management satisfactory, and that the Medical Director thought the Home well conducted.

It was suggested that small vials were wanted and that it would be well to save such as could be readily cleansed, and send them to the Home.

It was stated that the tax on the Home was enormous under the present regulations, and that a more commodious place and greater resources would be necessary, or that some regulations would have to be made to confine its benefits to a more limited number. Some of the ladies wished to extend the hospitalities of the Home to all soldiers and officers of the army—even to whole regiments. After some discussion, a motion was made "that the benefits of the Home be extended only to discharged, sick, and furloughed soldiers." On this motion considerable debate ensued, in the course of which, Mr. Bryan stated that in every instance in which large squads of men were sent on business, such as bringing prisoners to Camp Douglas, &c., the Government made provision for rations, lodgings, &c., and that if their commanding officers discharged their duty, they would be provided for, without taxing the Home, and that if the officers would announce their coming, the Quartermasters would furnish provisions for their accommodation. He said that Soldiers Homes did not generally furnish more than one meal to large bodies of men on duty. But if these soldiers can get their meals here, they will dismiss all cars and come in sufficient numbers to impose an unnecessary and unjust tax upon the generosity of the people. He thought that we ought to, and must provide for the poor, and needy, and sick soldiers. But feeding large bodies of men on duty, was only putting money into the hands of the contractors. He said, he too, would like to feed all our noble and gallant soldiers; but that the money was pouring out of the treasury very rapidly, and that it would not hold out; and that a well directed charity demanded that the benefits of the Home should be limited to the class included in the motion. He would like to give one meal to every soldier, but considered it impossible to furnish entertainment, lodgings, &c., for large numbers. He thought one meal, if they could give it, would be a gratifying compliment, and a very appropriate recognition of their services, and our appreciation of it.

Some of the ladies thought that they could give one meal at the Home to a full company, or less, and that the people would respond to a demand for coffee and bread for a whole regiment, to be given at the depot upon arrival or departure, if some means could be devised for making the want known.

Mrs. Fargo moved that a Committee be appointed to devise means to give notice when a large number were to be fed. Carried.

Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Bristol, were appointed such Committee.

A motion was adopted that one company should have one meal at the Soldiers' Home, and that beyond this its benefits be confined to sick, wounded and discharged soldiers. Carried.

Mrs. Long, Mrs. Brackett and Mrs. Quinlin were appointed a Visiting Committee for the present week.

The same Auditing Committee was, by a vote, continued for the ensuing three months.

Rev. Mrs. Barney was, by a vote, made a member of the Board.

The Superintendent made the following report: Arrivals, 348; departures, 337; remaining, 9; number of meals given, 1,450; number of lodgings, 139.

A vote of thanks was returned to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Superintendent and Matron, for the efficiency and fidelity with which they had served the Home.

Dr. Stevens, dentist, tendered his gratuitous services for any operation necessary for the relief of soldiers of the Home. Accepted.

The cases of three men who needed the benefit of the institution beyond the usual time, were brought up and their time extended.

The case of a sailor who had lost one arm in the army, and wanted to remain there and pay for his board, was considered, and he was admitted as a boarder, to pay a sum sufficient to cover expense.

The reporters were requested to announce that an intelligent lad, fifteen years old, who had been an officer's servant, was there, and had nearly recovered from sickness, and wanted a place to do chores for his board and go to school. He has money enough to buy clothes, books, &c. He is by birth a German, and can speak both languages.

The Board then adjourned.

APPOINTMENT OF PETER PAGE, ESQ., AS U. S. ASSESSOR.—[illegible] We are happy to state that our respected fellow citizen, Peter Page, Esq., yesterday received his appointment as Assessor of the First Collection District of Illinois, vice Phillip Wadsworth, Esq., resigned. Mr. Page will bring to his new office large business experience and indefatigable industry. The appointment is one which will give unalloyed satisfaction to the entire District.

Mr. Page, though prematurely announced to have done so some days since by some of the city papers will not assume the duties of his new position until Monday.

The Assessor's office, as well as those of the Assistant Assessors for the [illegible] districts in the city, have been removed to Mathison's new block, N. E. corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, which they have a large and commodious office, well arranged for the convenience of the Assessor and the public. [illegible]

THE KANSAS SUFFERERS.

Distribution of the Chicago Relief Fund.

REPORT OF THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

Below we publish the elaborate and comprehensive report made by Rev. Robert Collyer, who was appointed to distribute among the unfortunate people of Lawrence and vicinity, who suffered so severely by the rebel raid a few weeks ago. We have no doubt but Mr. Collyer did the work assigned him faithfully and satisfactorily, as he is not the man to shrink responsibility, or hard labor, when the alleviation of suffering humanity is the end to be accomplished. We bespeak a careful perusal for his interesting report:

Report respecting the distribution of the Funds collected for the relief of the sufferers in the late massacre at Lawrence, in Kansas:

To Peter Page, Esq., and others of the Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Having, by the blessing of the Almighty, finished so far as I can, the task entrusted to me by your Committee, and returned safely to my home, it remains now that I make such brief report, as is needful, concerning the work done. I started, as you know, on the Sunday night from Chicago, and I arrived safely in Lawrence on Tuesday afternoon. Seeking out, at once on my arrival, the Committee of Relief there, I reported to them who I was, what I had come to do, and how I meant to do it. This Committee, composed of F. D. Rideout, Chairman, W. H. Duncan, Treasurer, and George Ford, R. W. Woodward, and H. T. Grovenor, Board, I found entirely ready to aid me in any way whatever. I found, also, that they had made out a nearly perfect list of the sufferers; an estimate of their losses, and their responsibilities; and I had kept an account of what had already been done for them. With the aid of these gentlemen, as they could and time, I visited personally, from house to house, every widow, wounded man confined to his room, and other sufferers, in my own discretion, my special attention. I made brief notes for my guidance, and then, when I had completed this circuit, went over the greater part of the ground again, distributing the money with my own hands.

The gentleman you directed me to in Leavenworth—Mr. J. B. Brown, Agent of the Sanitary Commission there—very gladly went with me to Lawrence, and went through most of his task with me, rendering me invaluable assistance. And when the work was done in the town itself, started with me on the road toward the border, for the purpose of visiting every place between Lawrence and the line, that the enemy had visited with fire and sword—a country he is thoroughly familiar with.

This track of fire extends out from Lawrence twelve miles, and would doubtless have extended much farther had not the pursuit become so hot, that the ruffians were compelled to push hastily on for the line. We visited every house on this road, in which was any sorrow; making such donations for you as seemed best; and finally finding still a considerable sum in my hands, I went carefully over my list again, making further donations [illegible] there seemed to be special sorrow and hardship, after which I completed the disbursement by enlarging somewhat the range of your charities, so as to include some especial cases of suffering mentioned by the committee, that did not come within the original intention, as for instance poor men with large families none the worse for the raid, except that they were burnt out and lost all they had.

My report will be more clearly understood when I say that I tried also to classify the cases. I shall report to you in some such order as this, as to the amount each was to receive:

1st. Widows with many children.
2d. Widows with children of superior station and culture; but now destitute.
3d. Widows with two or three children.
4th. Wounded men.
5th. Men not able to do much; old people and widows with no children, with some special cases of other kinds. Among all these I distributed your bounty in this proportion.

1.	Mrs. Early, husband killed, has four children, all they had burnt	$125.00
2.	Mrs. R. C. Dix, husband killed; all they had burnt; has three children	80.00
3.	Mrs. Morthy, husband killed, has no children	25.00
4.	Mrs. Brant, husband killed, all they had burnt, demanded all his money then shot him dead	[illegible]
5.	T. W. Thornton, shot in four places, has been burnt out now three times	60.00
6.	Mrs. S. W. Bell, husband shot, six little children, has a house partly finished	100.00
7.	Mrs. Griswold, husband killed, has two children	100.00
8.	Mr. Livingston, shot through the breast, all they had burnt	60.00
9.	Mrs Wise, husband shot, all burnt up. A babe born a day after the father was [illegible]	[illegible]
10.	Mrs. Fitch, husband shot, has three children, is in sore need	100.00
11.	Mrs. Ellis, husband shot, has two children	[illegible]
12.	Mrs. [illegible], husband killed, all they had burnt, has four children	100.00
13.	Mrs. Zimmerman, husband killed, has no child	[illegible]
14.	Mrs. Coates, husband killed, has two children	50.00
15.	Mrs. Gill, husband killed, no child	40.00
16.	Sukie Mason, (colored) widow, four children, all she had burnt	40.00
17.	Mrs. Schwal, husband killed, five children	100.00
18.	Mr. Holt, wounded, all he had burnt up	50.00
19.	Mrs. McFadden, husband killed, has six children	100.00
20.	Mrs. Jenkins, widow, all she had burnt	[illegible]
21.	Mrs. [illegible], husband killed, all they had burnt up, herself sick	100.00
22.	Mr. Norton, burnt out, is in poor health	75.00
23.	Alice O'Neil, husband killed, has six little children	125.00
24.	Mrs. Rilkam, widow, burned out, saved three cows	50.00
25.	Mrs. [illegible], husband killed, saved her house three times, has two children	60.00
26.	Mrs. Swan, husband killed with eight more in one house	50.00
27.	Mr. Finley, shot in the hip fearfully, hid in a well forty feet deep	40.00
28.	Mrs. Chester Hays, husband killed, has [illegible]	[illegible]
29.	Josephine Palmer, orphan, father and brother both killed, seventy-five dollars in trust	75.00
30.	Mrs. Langley, husband killed, shot him five times and then set melons over his body, has some means	50.00
31.	[illegible] husband killed, was a preacher, and killing the cow when the ruffians rode past and shot him	50.00
32.	Mrs. Smith, husband killed a year ago, has seven children	50.00
33.	Mrs. Levi Gates, husband killed, has some means	[illegible]
34.	Mrs. [illegible], widow	40.00
35.	Mrs. Fisher, widow	40.00
36.	Mrs. Hicks, colored, burnt out and a widow	40.00
37.	Mr. Rothrock, wounded in the head, all burned up	75.00
38.	Mrs. Frawley, husband killed, all burnt	60.00
39.	[illegible]	[illegible]
40.	Mrs. Clark, husband killed, five children	100.00
41.	Wendell Glaus shot—the stay of his aged parents—save them	50.00
42.	Mr. Eldridge, shot	25.00
43.	Mr. Brown, burnt out	25.00
44.	[illegible]	[illegible]
45.	Mr. Lowe, burnt out	25.00
46.	Mr. Richardson, burnt out	[illegible]
47.	Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, old couple, burnt out, great for feeding Union soldiers	100.00
48.	Mrs. Sawyer, husband killed	[illegible]
49.	Mr. Hobbs, an old man	[illegible]
50.	Jane [illegible], shot in the arm	[illegible]
51.	[illegible] husband killed, riding in the night to give the alarm	[illegible]
52.	Mrs. Pope, husband killed, all she had burnt up	[illegible]
53.	Matthew Spittle, as he had burnt, old man, a hard sufferer	[illegible]
54.	Mrs. Adams, burnt out	[illegible]
55.	Benny Hamlin, lost all he had, sick	[illegible]
56.	John Edwards, wounded	[illegible]
57.	Mr. Flory, wounded	[illegible]
58.	William Seele, burnt out	[illegible]
59.	Mr. Evans, burnt out, son killed	50.00
60.	Mrs. J. French, husband killed	50.00
61.	Fanny Johnson, husband killed	50.00

Now I found through the committee and by personal inquiry that most of the sufferers that had lost all had already received from the committee and from other sources, sums ranging from perhaps twenty-five to one hundred and seventy dollars in money, besides such clothing and provisions as had been sent in. The committee itself had distributed two thousand dollars in money, and a little over two thousand in goods, so that the more helpless sufferers in this calamity, when I had distributed your gift, had each in money from fifty to nearly three hundred dollars, with a little start of clothing and provisions. The boxes of clothing sent on from this city could not be forwarded to Lawrence in time for distribution with the money that I carried with me. I was very glad, therefore, to find that Mr. J. B. Brown, to whom the goods were sent from here, who went with me through my task, and understood its aim and spirit, was ready to take charge of this distribution of clothing, with the full approval of the committee, and with the notes and accounts already made, will give all diligence until the work is done.

With Mr. Brown I left twenty-five dollars to defray expenses, and with the committee, fifty dollars that still remained in my hands. My personal expenses, as per account rendered herewith, were twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents. These items, if I compute correctly, amount to thirty-nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, the money entrusted to me being also thirty-nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-five cents, leaving a balance in my favor of twenty cents, which I present as my donation to your bounty.

One hundred and eighty two houses and stores were burned, including nearly the entire business portion of the city. One hundred and forty-one men were killed, including a few negroes, of whom doubtless more had been butchered, but that they knew they would be killed, and made at once for the ravines, while the white men, not expecting any such outburst of brutality as the wholesale murder of unarmed and unresisting men, at first took no measures of escape. The town is computed to have lost fifteen hundred of its inhabitants, including those who are too timid to stay. The rest who do stay are working hard to restore so far as they can their homes and stores. Work is abundant, and common labor is in great demand, as much as a dollar and seventy-five cents per day, with plenty to do. The spirit of the town, so far as I could feel it, is admirable. The ruffians, who have already done it such fearful wrong, have again threatened to "wipe it out." This the townsmen say they never will do now, and I believe they will hold their own. I have already pointed to another connection, what would be of interest to you, that does not especially belong to this report. In conclusion, I desire to thank the committee and those who gave me free and effectual cooperation in my work, the Rev Mr. Brown, of Lawrence, whom I have made trustee for some of the most helpless, by advice of the Committee, for much courtesy, Mr J. B. Brown, for great assistance, and the Chicago Committee for the honor done me. Very respectfully,

ROBERT COLLYER.

CITY MORTALITY.—The Acting Health Officer has made a report of the mortality in this city for the month of September. As compared with the corresponding month last year it shows a slight increase, but no greater probably, than the ratio of increase of our population:

	1862.	1863.
Deaths in North Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deaths in South Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deaths in West Division	113	111
Not stated	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in September, 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]

The ages of the deceased were as follows:

Under 5 years	[illegible]
Between 5 and 10	[illegible]
Between 10 and 20	[illegible]
Between 20 and 30	[illegible]
Between 30 and 40	[illegible]
Between 40 and 50	[illegible]
Between 50 and 60	[illegible]
Between 60 and 70	[illegible]
Between 70 and 80	[illegible]

The number of cases of the various diseases are stated as follows in the report: Apoplexy, 4; accidental burning, 1; bilious fever, 1; cholera, 1; cholera infantum, 5; cancer, 2; consumption, 25; caries, 1; congestion of brain, 3; cramp, 14; chronic diarrhoea, 4; convulsions, 3; croup, 10; child birth, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; diptheria, 13; debility, 1; dysentery, 24; drowned, 4; dropsy, 1; dropsy, 3; fits, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; hemorrhage, 1; heart disease, 5; inflammation, 14; killed, 8; marasmus, 1; old age, 2; paralysis, 2; pneumonia, 2; quinsy, 1; summer complaint, 20; scarlet fever, 22; small pox, 2; still-born, 9; scrofula, 1; teething, 22; typhoid fever, 12; whooping cough, 13; unknown, 26.

GEN. T. E. G. RANSOM ON 'CHANGE.

His Address to the Board of Trade.

Brig. Gen. Ransom, of the 72d Illinois, visited the Board of Trade yesterday, and no sooner was he discovered in the crowd, than he was urged to speak of the boys of the 72d and the army generally. He was introduced in a few pertinent remarks by Ira Y. Munn, Esq., after which he replied substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you have conferred in calling upon me. I consider it a great honor, coming, as it does, from the Chicago Board of Trade, a body so distinguished for its patriotism and liberality. I thank you for the hospitality and warm greeting extended to me on every hand since my arrival in your city; but I am not vain enough to presume that these compliments are paid to me on account of my personal merits, but as the representative of some of your brave boys in the Army of the Tennessee, whom you have sent out and watched over with anxiety. (Applause.) We need no such assurances from you, for every camp, every hospital, every sick and wounded soldier, bear evidences of your liberality and attention.

Your delegations have met us in camp, in hospital, and even on the battle field, and with these tokens around us we are always assured that warm hearts beat for us here at our homes in Illinois, and anxious eyes watch over us.

For some months, one of the regiments raised under your patronage has been in my command. It is due to you, its patrons, and to the fathers, brothers and friends of that gallant corps, and to the 72d Illinois, that I, as their commanding General, should say, that at all times and under all circumstances, every man and every officer has done his whole duty. I have been with them through many trying scenes. They need no words of praise from me, for their brilliant record before Vicksburg, and their brave and tattered colors speak in louder tones than I can express, of the honor they have conferred upon you and themselves. (Enthusiastic applause.)

I regret that I cannot entertain you with a speech; those of you who know me know that I am no politician, or speaker, and only claim to be a soldier. We have no politics in the army, but they are all of the same sort. We are a unit on the war question. (Applause.) We belong to the party that advocates a vigorous prosecution of the war, with the determination to bring every part of the country into submission to the laws of the United States—a party that hates traitors, copperheads, and loves the glorious old flag, with every star and every stripe. (Applause.)

Gen. Ransom's remarks were well received, and the frequency with which he was applauded evinced the patriotic enthusiasm of the audience.

The General Clothing Trade.

The store of Messrs. De Graff & Poole has become one of the business landmarks on the corner of State and Randolph streets, and attracts great attention from passers-by and passengers on the street cars, by the tempting suggestions that line their long range of show windows. This elegant establishment, by the extension rendered necessary some weeks since, is now eighty feet on State street by forty on Randolph. Its interior is filled with tables and counters, high piled with a rich variety of Clothing and Furnishing Goods for all classes of wearers—men's, youth's and boys'. This latter, the firm made their specialty at the outset, and made themselves widely known to that distressed class of community known as mothers with growing boys—building specimens of manhood, that are continually shedding their jackets in the face of all protests. Messrs. De Graff & Poole have made this home question easy by their complete assortment of Lad's apparelling, from the urchin's first roundabout to the natty spencer, or first frock coat.

Nor this alone, for an enlargement of their business in scope and character has been forced upon them, until they have now the entire range of Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods in every variety and excellence, and unsurpassed by any house west of New York city. Some of their Ready-made Clothing is the finest ever brought to this city, and competes in fineness and quality to any of our Custom Houses. And yet, to say the comment here, would be to do the house less than justice, for they offer inducements to purchasers of every class of goods, and cannot be outdone in suiting patrons in the lowest or the highest grades of stock. They have just received an elegant assortment of dress and business suits, and one of the best and most desirable stock of Overcoats in the city. These are season hints our readers will do well not to disregard, and touch alike matters of economy and taste.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mary Provost will appear this evening for the last time in Louis D'Arville, which has attracted large audiences for the entire week, and would doubtless continue to do so but that other novelties take its place. This afternoon three pieces will be presented at the Matinee, with songs and dances by Mrs. Myers and Jennie Hight. This will be one of the most attractive Matinees yet offered. On Monday we understand McVicker will give us the "Ghost." His silence on ghostly matters has created some suspicion, and now when all is ready we expect to see him announce the ghost with sufficient stage room and appointments to give it a due effect, and make our "hair stand on end like quills upon the fretted porcupine."

☞ We clip the following from the Kalamazoo *Telegraph:*

GENEROUS DONATION.

The following letter from Mr. Ludlow, agent for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, for the Northwest, to James A. Walter, Esq., explains itself. It is a most honorable and praiseworthy act on the part of Mr. Ludlow:

CHICAGO, Oct. 3, 1863.

J. A. Walter, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find endorsed order on Thilo Parsons, Esq., of Detroit, for eighteen dollars, amount of premiums received by us at the Michigan State Fair. Please collect the same, and hand it over to the President of your Soldiers' Aid Society. The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company attended your Fair to lend their aid to its attractions, and to advertise their machines, and not for any direct pecuniary considerations.

Very truly yours,
GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
Per F. W. Ludlow, Agent.

SURGICAL RELIEF FOR THE POOR.—We are authorized by Dr. Beebe, one of the leading surgeons of the city, to say that he will devote the hour from 2 to 3 o'clock, each Saturday afternoon to the treatment of the poor, at the Dispensary, No. 163 Clark street. In the absence of any public hospital where the authorities can provide competent services, this will afford facilities whereby the poor may secure the best of surgical advice and treatment.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers' Homes yesterday and today:

[illegible] G. N. Nichols, 8th Wis.; Wm. H. Barker, 14th Wis.; J. Raden, 9th Ill.; J. Short, 22d Wis.; H. P. Crook, 23d Wis.; C. Visey, 5th Wis.; J. Ford, 12th Wis.; M. Deadon, 30th Ill.; J. Jones, 19th Ill.; B. Libby, 6th Ill. cavalry; W. H. Morrison, 2d Mich. cavalry; J. R. Gale, 20th Ill.; N. S. Beebe, 30 Wis. Cavalry; W. F. Freeman, 124 Ill.; H. P. Osgood, 72th Ill.; T. Tousley, 7th Minn.; V. Prahl, 6th Wis.; W. Frazier, 96th Ill.; Lieut. Aftersall, and thirty-four men of the 30th Kentucky, escort of prisoners of war.

The Domestic Dyes

Prepared by Geo. H. Reed & Co., offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented the public. They embrace 60 different shades, and include all the new and fashionable colors—and are perfectly *fast.* Samples on silk and wool can be seen and the colors procured of the druggists. oc10-d4-sm&w

Card—Removal.

Drs. [illegible] & J. Hunter of New York, Physicians for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, have removed to their new permanent offices, No. 88 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. Dr. James Hunter may be consulted daily at the above address, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 p. m., Sundays excepted. oc9-1f

☞ What the Hon. J. G. Nixon, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Crescent,* says of Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, and now of 88 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois:

[From the New Orleans Crescent, March 8, 1861.]

"DR. JAMES.—Of all the medical practitioners who have chosen a special class of human ailments for their study, we know of no one who has been more uniformly successful, or who has been more justly celebrated, than Dr. James, whose apartments are at No. 88 Custom House street. Years ago, with a full practical knowledge of medicine in general, he singled out one of those hydra headed human infirmity, which general practitioners so rarely cope with successfully, and by assiduous study, a persevering research into [illegible]

Dr. James, specialist in the treatment of diseases of the blood, cures them without mercury, iodide potassii, arsenic or any poison, but with a wonderful new, which is a positive cure for these terrible and complicated diseases.

Organic weakness, brought on by excess, indiscretions, or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, nervous or general debility, with all the deplorable train of symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method.

Dr. James' office and parlors are at 88 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. Office open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Consultations inviolable.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. WOOD.—The Shadow of Ashlydyat. A new novel by Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," [illegible] sale at McNally & Co.'s, 81 Dearborn street. Price $1.00.

☞ "Peterson's," "Ballou's" and "Leslie's" ten-cent monthlies for November, for sale at McNally & Co.'s, 81 Dearborn street.

☞ A beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed. It is composed of palm oil, honey, and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Lake street, Chicago. [illegible]

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FIXTURES.—The largest and richest assortment in the city. Call and examine. J. WHITEHEAD, JR., & Co., 84 Randolph street. oc9 1m

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. oc3-1w

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

Detroit Grain Market—Oct. 9.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1863.

The demand for money, to operators, stimulated at operators are by a constant and almost unprecedented rise in prices. Our commercial reports are the wonder of the times, in the absence of any stirring war news. The more cautious, and perhaps the more prudent begin to regard prices as speculative, and bankers and banks are exceedingly chary as to discounting. Very large margins are required, and where anything wild, or specially risky is supposed, accommodation denied by some of the bankers. In such cases as these a little extra caution may be well both for borrowers and bankers. For all legitimate operations the rates of discount are as usual high per cent.; no outside transactions accepted for large drafts payable in New York.

New York exchange is abundant at former rates, viz: par @ ¼ discount buying, and par @ ¼ per cent. premium as the selling rate. Demand good.

The rates for gold in Wall street were 147, 147¾, 148. We refer to our late dispatches for the closing rates. The range here was 146@148. Business quite active.

Silver 135@137. Treasury notes nominal, selling at 103¼.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Weekly statement of earnings for the week ending October 7, 1863:

[illegible]

AT PHILADELPHIA.—Money rules easy at 6@8 per cent, with the general features of the market unchanged.

AT MILWAUKEE.—The money market is easy; exchange plenty and dull. The demand for money is not so heavy as last week, in consequence of the falling off of receipts of wheat.

AT ST. LOUIS.—On Thursday there was a scarcity of money at the banks causing a depression in Government vouchers and Eastern exchange. The buying rates for outside exchange were ¼@½ discount, and the selling rates by bankers par to ½ [illegible] premium. Defaced warrants steady at [illegible] buying and selling.

AT CINCINNATI.—Government securities firm. Exchange steady at par buying and ¼@½ prem. selling. The demand is not so heavy as it was, but it is in excess of receipts and currency is still being shipped. Money is in fair demand and steady at 6@8 per cent.

New York Stock and Money Market—Oct. 9.

STOCKS—Weaker.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks less active and scarcely as firm. U. S. 5s '81, coup. [illegible] 7.30 Notes [illegible]

MONEY—Easy at 6@7 per cent—chief business at the inside.

Sterling exchange firmer, but closes dull at 161@162. Gold firmer—opening at 48¾, advancing to 47½, and closing firm at 47.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The excitement in grain continues, and increases almost hourly. To-day the further advance in gold again stimulated the speculative fever, and prices rose rapidly, and apparently without any immediate cause but a general eagerness to buy. Produce changed hands often, and every time at an advance on former figures.

The only exception to this state of affairs was Flour which still rules dull, in consequence of the difficulty of getting stocks forward to Maine, from which State the principal demand is at present. To-day only about 1,300 brls changed hands, at $7.00@7.50 for choice White Winter extras; $6.25 for Red Winter extras; and $4.25@4.50 for Spring superfine.

Our remarks on yesterday's market, with regard to choice St. Louis White Winter extras, did not apply to the leading brands, which, we are assured, are still held firm at former prices. The unwillingness of flour dealers to report their brands when they have to sell at a decline, works, in some cases out of ten, to the detriment of the sellers; and this is but a fresh illustration of the fact.

The Wheat market was very much excited, and we have to report an advance in prices of 3@4c per bushel. Upwards of 300,000 bushels were sold on 'Change at $1.25 for No. 1 Red; $1.11@1.13½ for No. 2 Red; $1.12½ for Rejected Red; $1.11@1.15 for No. 1 Spring; $1.08@1.10 for No. 2 Spring, and $1.03 for Rejected Spring. The receipt of the New York dispatches tended very much to increase the excitement, and the market closed firm at the extreme quotations.

The Corn market was also buoyant and very active, prices showing an advance on yesterday of 2@3c per bushel. About 150,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 86c for Canal Mixed afloat; 84@86c for No. 1 Corn in store; and 82@83c for No. 2 Corn in store—closing firm at 86c for No. 2, and 87c for No. 1 afloat.

There was a perfect scramble for Oats, and prices ran up to a point 2c per bushel above the extreme figure paid yesterday, with sales of about 200,000 bushels at 65½c for No. 1 Oats, and 63@64c for No. 2 Oats in store—the market closing with an eager demand at the outside figures, holders asking 65c for No. 1 in store.

Rye was in active request and 3@4c per bushel higher, with sales of 20,000 bushels, at 99@99c for No. 1, and 95@96c for No. 2 in store.

Barley advanced 3@4c per bushel, the sales amounting to 20,000 bushels, at $1.20 for No. 1, $1.15@1.17 for No. 2, and $1.05 for Rejected—all in store. By sample, sales were made at $1.15@1.20.

Highwines were unusually buoyant, and prices advanced for upwards of 3c per gallon, with sales at a range of 54@55c—the market closing firm. We quote Alcohol at $1.20 @1.22 per gallon.

The Provision market is firm, with an upward tendency. There was an active inquiry for Mess Pork to-day, at $14.25, and we note sales of 250 brls city packed at that price, and 400 brls light Mess at $12.50. Lard is in better demand and a shade higher, 300 tcs prime having changed hands to-day at 10¾c. Bacon and Bulk Meats are scarce and firm.

The market for Domestic Salt continues firm at $2.30 for Fine, and $2.75 for Coarse. There is an increased inquiry for Foreign Salt, and we note a further advance on Ground Alum to-day of 5c per sack, with sales at [illegible]

Seeds are dull and heavy, and we note a decline of 10c per bushel in Timothy, with sales at $1.90@2.00. Flax Seed is dull, with light sales at $1.80@1.85.

Freights are steady, at 8c for wheat, and 8c for corn to Buffalo; 10½c for wheat to Oswego and Kingston, and 7½c for oats to Oswego.

In Beef Cattle the receipts of the day have been moderate, amounting at the various yards, to 1,150 head. There is, however, a fair demand for medium grades, both amongst shippers and packers, at the quotations of yesterday. In Hogs the receipts have been above the average for the present season, but the sales have been fully equal to the supply, at previous quotations for prime qualities, and at a decline of 10@15c for inferior stock.

LATER.—On the "second board" the leading grain markets were again excited, and prices took another "jump." No. 1 Spring advanced 2½@3c on the closing prices on 'Change, with sales of about 25,000 bu at $1.13@1.14½c. On No. 2 Spring we note an advance of 3@4c—the transactions embracing some 60,000 bu at $1.10@1.11. Corn also advanced 3@4c, with sales of about 30,000 bu at 86@86c for No. 1—sellers at the close generally asking 87c. Oats were exceedingly active at an improvement of 1@1½c, with sales of about 120,000 bu at 63@65c—principally at the inside figure. Rye advanced 2c, with sales of No. 1 at $1.02. Highwines were in fair request and unchanged, with sales at 56c. The markets closed very firm for everything.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards during the day amount to 1,150 head, and the reported sales to 1,061. The demand for medium and prime shipping grades has been active, and the quotations of yesterday have been fully maintained. In good shipping grades there has been several fair lots, amongst which we notice 125 head of Missouri Steers, belonging to M. D. Powell, and 39 head of Illinois steers, belonging to S. Farlow, of Camp Point, which are being shipped through on owner's account, from the Cottage Grove Yards.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts at the various yards amount to about 4,300 Hogs, and the reported sales to 3,963. The receipt of the Hogs is still considerably above the average, and owing to little demand except for really prime qualities, the market has been unsettled at a decline of 10@15c from yesterday's quotations. The arrivals of common, and thin stock in the face of a striking demand for that class of Hogs, plainly shows that the crop of corn is deficient and quite inadequate for the purpose of feeding the Hogs into the market.

SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

Pittsburg Petroleum Market—Oct. 8.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Steady. [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BEANS—The supply is good and there is a limited demand, but buyers and sellers are apart. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—Scarce and in good demand at [illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

COFFEES—Demand very active and prices rule firm. [illegible]

CHEESE—Market active and prices rule very firm. [illegible]

EGGS—In good supply. [illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—[illegible]

FRUITS—DRIED—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—In active demand [illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

Groceries in Philadelphia—Oct. 7.

[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending October 6.

[Abridged from Wednesday's N. Y. Tribune.]

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

[illegible]

THE HOG MARKET.

[illegible]

Review of the N. Y. Grocery Market.

[From the N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List, 8th.]

COFFEE—[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

Foreign Commercial Circulars.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26, 1863.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9, 1863.

WHISKY—About 300 brls sold in the morning at [illegible], the latter rate for wagon, but the market was unsettled at the close, under the advices from the East, stocks having been generally undertaken.

PROVISIONS—The market was quiet to-day, and we did not hear of a single transaction. The nominal asking figures are [illegible] for Old Mess Pork; [illegible] for new do; [illegible] for bulk shoulders and sides; [illegible] for bacon, and [illegible] for lard.

New York Markets—Oct. 9.

COTTON—Quiet and firm, at [illegible] for middling uplands.

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHISKY—Decidedly better, [illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

Buffalo Market—Oct. 9.

[illegible]

Baltimore Market—Oct. 9.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market—Oct. 9.

[illegible]

The Foreign Markets Corrected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1863.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........October 9.

[illegible]

CLEARED........Oct. 9.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible], Oct. 9, 1863.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Oct. 9, 1863.

UP—Prop. Caldwell; bark Detroit; schrs. Hibbard, Wings of the Wind, Portland, Clarion.

DOWN—Prop. Bradbury; bark Rawson; schrs. Summit, Conquest.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

At Roscoe Ill., Sept. 26th, 1863, HIRAM C. [illegible] [illegible]

On the Hospital Boat Nashville lying at Vicksburg, Rev. [illegible] of the [illegible] Ill. Vols., from Peoria, July 29th. A faithful, earnest chaplain, having kept the faith.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Drug Clerk. Apply at 80 State street. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Book Keeper by a thorough, competent accountant. Address "[illegible]" Tribune office. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Miller, and six Coopers to work in Flour Barrels. Apply at 64 Franklin street. [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced Glassware Packer at 31 South Water street. [illegible] A. H. GOODRICH & CO.

WANTED—A cook, washer and ironer [illegible]

WANTED—A No. 1 operator on [illegible] Sewing Machine [illegible]

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife, on South Side. [illegible]

WANTED—A Drug Clerk. Wanted a young man who has had some experience in Prescription and Retail trade. [illegible] S. F. MILLS, [illegible]

WANTED—A Journeyman Tailor to make Business Coats [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man having two or three hours to spare daily, a situation as Book Keeper [illegible]

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and Colored Servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, [illegible] MRS. D. PRATT, in attendance.

WANTED—A gentleman wishes to engage an unfurnished room, with board [illegible]

WANTED—Canvassing Agents wanted in all Western cities for a Fine [illegible]

WANTED—A thoroughly educated and competent DRUG MAN [illegible]

WANTED—A Farm wanted of [illegible]

WANTED—To Druggists. A competent Retail Drug Clerk wants a situation. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to canvass for new and popular works. [illegible]

WANTED—A respectable married woman, with a fall breast of milk, wishes to take a baby to nurse at her own house. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent by November first, a two-story frame house, containing about eight rooms and kitchen, on the North or West Side [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman and wife to board in a private family [illegible]

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn st., opposite the new Post Office, situations [illegible] Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, P. O. Box 1099. [illegible]

WANTED—A young gentleman from Lower Canada, who has had several years experience in business, desires a situation [illegible]

WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, two or three unfurnished rooms [illegible]

WANTED—To Railroad Men, Architects and others. A young man, having had an experience of over twenty years as an Architect [illegible]

WANTED—A lady who is an experienced teacher, desires a situation [illegible]

WANTED—Five good competent Gas Fitters [illegible]

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from nearly every place to make from three to five dollars a day [illegible]

WANTED—A position as Book Keeper, Agent or Clerk [illegible]

WANTED—A young lady, recently from New York City, requires an [illegible]

WANTED—A competent girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family. Inquire at 379 West Washington street. [illegible]

WANTED—To the Ladies. A Western Merchant wishes to correspond with a young lady from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. [illegible]

WANTED—To inform the public that Dr. S. F. COLLINS, the celebrated INDIAN PHYSICIAN, [illegible]

WANTED—A young lady of experience [illegible]

WANTED—Six good Stone Masons [illegible]

WANTED—In a Banking Office a competent Book-Keeper. Address P. O. Box 2091.

WANTED—A good Family Horse. Must be a good driver, sound and not afraid of the locomotive. Apply at 172 Chicago avenue from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—$5,000 worth of second hand Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry and Furs [illegible]

WANTED—Ten first class Coat Makers [illegible] EDWARD ELY, No. 9 Tremont Block.

WANTED—Tinners. Two experienced Tinners [illegible] GARFIELD'S, [illegible] State street.

WANTED—A good furnished house, to be occupied [illegible]

WANTED—Employment—$75 a month. Agents wanted [illegible] C. RUGGLES & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—$60 a month! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents, to sell good [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $15 per day net profit! [illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One Second-Hand Portable Engine, 10 horse power, all complete, and in perfect order. Also, one roller, two horse [illegible] JOHN T. NOYE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine pair of Driving Horses. Can be seen at the stable of R. C. ALLEN & BRO., Court Place, between LaSalle and Wells streets. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to rent, a Piano, nearly new, of excellent tone and workmanship, being in perfect repair and tune [illegible]

FOR SALE—A party going to California owns extensive prairie lands in Iowa, with good titles, that he will sell for $150, if taken in [illegible] days. I have left the papers at 124 Randolph street, Room 1, with T. F. BAKER, who is authorized to sell it for that amount. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, 160 acres of good wood land, near a convenient pier in Michigan, only a few hours sail from Chicago. [illegible] Address "M. C." Box [illegible], or call at Chicago Ice Company's Office, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Tannery. The subscriber, who intends to change his business, offers for sale his Tannery and Bark Mill [illegible] WILLIAM SCHMIDT.

FOR SALE—House and Lot. Price $1,375; $1,000 cash; balance [illegible]

FOR SALE—Hotel in Leda, Ill. S. C. Dore offers for sale his hotel, [illegible] F. C. DORE, Chicago, or at [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Lot, 40 feet front, on Dearborn street, between Lake and Randolph streets, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Stock Farm. A farm of 700 acres, ten miles west of Kankakee [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to rent, Dwelling House near Twelfth street [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Lease and Fixtures of a well-located Boarding House [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Steam Engine, 12 to 15 horse power, all complete and in good order. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A New Schooner, [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Board and a small front room can be obtained in a private family. Address "Cashier," P. O. Box 2641. [illegible]

BOARDING—A private family, living on the North Side, east of Clark street, have two pleasant rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—With Pleasant Rooms, may be obtained at 165 South Clark st. [illegible]

BOARDING—To Let, with Board, a very pleasant front room [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Stock Farm of eight hundred acres, near a village in Northern Illinois [illegible]

TO RENT—A Small House, [illegible]

TO RENT—A well furnished front room, in a small private family [illegible]

TO RENT—A Cottage House [illegible]

TO RENT—Hotel to rent or for sale. [illegible] JOHN P. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—Store on the corner of Madison and Clark streets, [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON, Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—A [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The news from Missouri is beginning to present an alarming phase. A powerful force of rebels is in possession of the Pacific Railroad at California, a station about twenty-five miles west of Jefferson City, in Moniteau county. Booneville, thirty miles north, is threatened, and Sedalia, where there are large Government stores and a heavy stock of railroad furniture, is in danger. In their immunity from danger, the guerillas have robbed localities only three miles from Pilot Knob. There is but one favorable side to this state of things and that is, Schofield must cease for a time fighting Union men and turn his attention to the rebels.

The news from the campaign in Ohio looks better and better, and unless the most stupendous frauds are perpetrated Brough will sweep the State by a handsome vote at home—a vote which the soldiers will pile mountain high.

The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. *World* sends a story of the defeat of a portion of Herron's division at Morganza, about twenty-five miles north of Port Hudson, in which we lost several hundred killed and wounded and 1,000 prisoners. As it is the Copperhead version of the fight, it can eventuate no worse, and we hope much better. In a brilliant little cavalry skirmish near Franklin, the Union forces were wholly successful, and the rebel leader was killed.

The Raleigh *Standard,* destroyed by a mob of Georgia soldiers for its bold expressions against Jeff. Davis, has been revived.

The old Keystone State is on fire with loyalty. The gallant Curtin reached Philadelphia on Saturday night, and was received by an immense outpouring of the people, with music, flags, banners, transparencies and fireworks. During the evening, he addressed 60,000 people in Independence Square—probably the largest audience ever assembled on this continent. Look out for thunder in Pennsylvania next Tuesday.

The Methodist Convention at Springfield, Ill., have passed the resolution against slavery, only eight out of one hundred and thirty-seven voting in favor of the peculiar institution. A pulpit built up on the toil of men and women, and a congregation of men-stealers and women-whippers would be a vastly more appropriate situation for these lovers of the "institution" than churches in the free North. It was an impressive close to the day, the administering of the oath of loyalty by Gov. Yates, but will subject the Conference to a denunciation as Abolitionists by the secesh concern in this city—taking the oath of loyalty being sufficient cause to provoke its hatred.

The London *Times* lets loose a whole flight of rumors in a manner equalling that prince of liars, the New York *Herald.* Stephens, the rebel Vice-President, is on his way to Paris, empowered to treat with Napoleon for recognition upon the basis of emancipation. California is going to secede and join Mexico. It evidently has not heard the election news from the Golden State. Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, is about to receive the crown jointly from Mexico, and England is going to ignore Russia's claims on Poland.

The Union Club inaugurated the political fall fashions, by a splendid meeting at their Hall, on Saturday night. Eloquent speeches were made by Judge Trumbull, Col. Eastman, E. S. Isham, J. A. Jameson, and J. D. Ward, Esqrs. The proceedings will be found fully reported in our local columns.

The Union men of Crete, Will county, had a rousing meeting Saturday. Little Will is thoroughly Union.

FAST MOVING.

Some of the troops that were dispatched from Meade's army, under Gen. Hooker to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans, moved from their encampments south of the Potomac, to Stevenson, which is within forty miles of Chattanooga, in *ninety-six hours,* the remaining distance was marched on foot in two days.

We presume that both the army corps from the Potomac are now with Rosecrans, in addition to a good many thousand troops from Indiana, Kentucky and other points in Western Tennessee. When to these are added the troops moving to old Rosey's assistance from Vicksburg via Corinth, the public may rest safely in the belief that he is, or soon will be, out of danger from any force Bragg can bring against him.

☞ The statement in some Union papers that Brough will beat Vallandigham on the home vote 50,000, we regard as extravagant and wild. We make a guess that it will be between 10,000 and 20,000—not below the first, nor above the last named figures. But the soldiers' vote will swell it above 50,000.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

During the past week, the produce markets have been in a perfect whirl of excitement, and prices have advanced very materially. Wheat is 11a15c per bushel higher on the week; corn, 17a20c per bushel; oats, 17a18½c; rye, 16a17c; barley, 12a15c; highwines, 10a11c per gallon; mess pork, $1.00a1.50 per brl; lard, ½c per lb; and tallow, 3⅛a[illegible]c per lb.

The following table shows the prices of leading articles of produce in this market on Saturday last, compared with those of the Saturday previous:

	Saturday, Oct. 10.	Saturday, Oct. 3.
No 1 Spring Wheat	$1.24 @ 1.26	$1.08 @ 1.09
No 2 Spring Wheat	1.11 @ 1.13	1.00 @ [illegible]
No 1 Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
No 2 Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess Pork	14.00 @ 14.75	13.00 @ 13.25
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	0.11 @ [illegible]	0.10 @ 0.10½

☞ Dick Merrick has fallen a cat or two in his latest special, to the Chicago organ of the rebels. He states that he addressed only 60,000 people at Zanesville, Ohio. All the other crowds were 50,000 each, according to this veracious authority. The supreme modesty of the young man is most noticeable in his specials in the Secesh concern. He invariably styles himself the *Hon.* (?) R. T. Merrick. When or how did he come by that title? His father was an "honorable" for a few weeks, being a John Tyler-ite member to Congress from a Maryland district. Are titles inherited in this country as among the British nobility? The young man telegraphs that the *Hon.* R. T. Merrick perfectly annihilated Brough and the Unionists, and wherever he went 50,000 people fell upon his eloquence. People hereabouts wonder on what intel this Coozer finds that he has grown so great and honorable. Did he get the prefix from his father along with Mr. Rush, which is so fresh in the minds of our readers?

Not Guilty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Daniel Gossewak was to-day, in the criminal court, found not guilty of libel against Mr. Wheeler, Chief Clerk of the State Department, who had charged that the Clerk had [illegible] language for the purpose of defeating the [illegible] the confidence of the Government [illegible] officials.